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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 215 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th ,,	Kalyan*	8987
18th ,,	Plassy Del Atterk	7346
25th ,,	Narkunda	16118
27th ,,	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th ,,	Morea	10809
16th ,,	Khiva*	8947
23rd ,,	Karmala	8983
30th ,,	Nalders	16825
6th Nov.	Syria	8600

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th ,,	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd ,,	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th ,,	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th ,,	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Sailings and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be ranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	23th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	20th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freights and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIBA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE , Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orure, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
32-33, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 3 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantam)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
48, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jamun	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description cransacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN Co., Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,402

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HEJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from this Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

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According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulers apply to:—

The Secretary	The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready conversability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000.
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seerjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 1119

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

READYMONEY BUILDING,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.
True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 2nd February, 19.

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefitted immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds, but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease.

All my muscles have been individually developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of strength and a symetrical figure. Thanking you for all the good you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.

WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

Cut Me Out

and send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME, (D. 11), SAMTA, BENGAL. I will bring you FREE literature under PLAIN cover for the rational HOME TREATMENT of all forms of debility and nervous breakdown Etc

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

GET YOUR REGULAR SUPPLY OF

PETROL

AT MODERATE RATE.

Good terms will be allowed to permanent Customers.

A Visit will save your Money and Time Assure once.

Malaviya Brothers & Co.
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY No. 4.

Tele: "Tyretube"

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-YALE-

Locks and Hardware
FOR INDENTS APPLY TO
REPRESENTATIVES

Jamshed & Jehangir Cama,
2-4, Bruce Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FIBRE & EBONITE RODS AND SHEETS.

Best British make. Fresh stock just unpacked. We sell the same goods as elsewhere at prices cheaper than anywhere.

(1)	Hard Red Fibre Sheets—	1/16". 1/32", 1/16" thick per lb.		Rs.	3 4
(2)	Hard Grey Fibre Sheet—	1" thick .. .. .. ,, ,,		Rs.	3 4
(3)	Red Fibre Tubes..	1/4 by 1½" ..	30" long ,, ,,	Rs.	8 0
	,, ,,	1/8 ,, ½" ..	24" ,, ,, ,,	Rs.	10 4
(4)	Ebonite Rod..	3/8" ..	20" ,, ,, ,,	Rs.	6 0
(5)	Ebonite Sheets..	1/16" thick ..	2 × 22" ,, ,, ,,	Rs.	6 0

ASBESTOS PACKING

1/32," 1/16," 3/32" and 1/8" thick. In sheets of 40 by 40 ins. Suitable for Motor Work. Re. 0-12 per lb.

ASBESTOS STRING
OR
CORD.

Stock sizes 1/8," 3/16" and 1/4" dia. A handy Packing that can be used everywhere, 1/8" and 3/16" stocked in ½ lb. Rolls and ¼" in 1 lb. Roll.
Re. 1-14 per lb.

ACCESSORIES: *A Stock of 2½ LAKHS awaits your inspection.*

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

The STORE of BETTER SERVICE

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATHY-
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE." *Phone No.* 5121.

FESTIVAL GOODS !

WHAT BARGAINS !

Benares Saris, Scarves, Opera-cloaks, Silks, Shoe-brocades, Embroidery, Suiting Silks, Shawls, etc., etc.

Come or write at :—

GUPTA'S,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opp. French Motor Co., Near Opera House,
BOMBAY. PHONE 3242.

Well-known German Make

DIXI TRUCKS

Strong and Reliable

SOLE AGENTS

NARANDAS V. DOSSA & Co.

14, HUMMUN STREET FORT,
BOMBAY

PLEASE WRITE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS

Telephone. 3739.
Telegram. "KINGSHIP"—Bombay.

Beside the **Dixi** motor trucks we have ready for delivery other German make trucks such as Benz, Horch, Durkopp, Daimler, Arbenz, Bergman etc.

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.
Tel. 1711—**ENQUIRE FOR :**—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL."

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes & fittings

Disastrous fire in the

Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.

Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

The Merchants who had bought the safes manufactured by India Safe Manufacturing Co., have expressed their entire satisfaction with these safes as the account books, currency notes, &c., contained therein have remained intact even amidst so disastrous a fire. These safes were kept by our customers in Bhajia Lane, English Lane, Sonapur Lane and Bungla Lane, which lanes were totally destroyed.

Those persons who were convinced of the fire-resisting quality of our safes in the above fire have lodged with us their further orders.

Our safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.

THE
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.,
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla).
,, S. Gahagan & Co.
,, Khatao Makanji & Co.
Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batlivala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers).

In addition to these, our safes are in use at the Cotton Market, Share Bazar, Insurance Cos., Jewellers, Cloth Markets, &c.

All these facts can be verified by paying a visit at our shop or by correspondence.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING Co.,

286-290, Shaik Memon Street,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road,
Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

Tembavati Cotton Ropes Mfg., Co.

B. F. A. T. S.

Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.

All Similar Concerns IN Efficiency Price AND Quality Beware of Imitations

Registered TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK

Tele: ENGINEROPE.

Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Ream and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from :—

T. B. Thanawala & Bros.,
7, Henshaw Building, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Collars in All Sizes.

Varieties to Select

Assorted Styles

From Rs. 8 per Dozen.

Our Popular Shirts

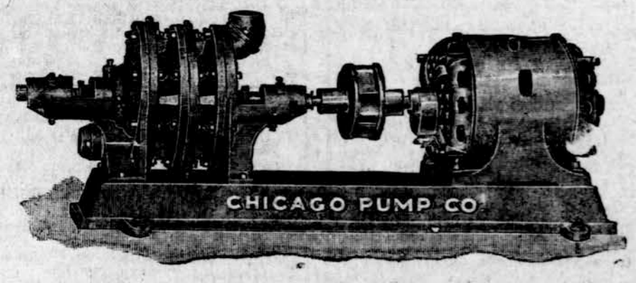
Twill Shirts for Office use Rs. 2/4 each.

Zephyr Shirts for occasional use Rs. 4/2 each.

The Shanghavi Stores,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Chicago Electric Pump



Direct coupled and Belted.
Vertical and Horizontal.
Sewage Ejectors and Bilge Pumps, A. C. & D. C.

All voltages and currents any head and capacity.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "Easlektrik."

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for Februory shipment. A trill solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post
BOMBAY 6

USE

DURABLE . .
RELIABLE . .
INCANDESCENT .
LUMINOUS . .
ASTING . . .

MANTLES

ASK *IMPORTERS:*—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MARBLE

STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAINS
PILLARS
VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.
opp. Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4852.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—
Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—
Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. quire
Solio ,, ,, 14-4 ,,
Kentmere ,, ,, 14-4 ,,
Rodinol 3 oz. ,, 1-8.
Solio Postcards,
Kaget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper ,, ,,
S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

MOHINI PERFUMES

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

KATOI
STICKS

Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box,
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

YOUNG MAN!—Entreat none for help. Ask none to maintain. Beg none to assist. Solicit none to succour. Obtain VENUS LIFE OR MARRIAGE POLICY. Be Happy! and Rejoice! Monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 only. Rules and forms supplied gratis on application to—M. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited, 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

COX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dak Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR SHORTHAND

EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 26 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gandhi-vs. Mara Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by latest methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Export training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with knowledge of Export business correspondence salary substantial. Apply sharp to CHIMANLAL CHANDULAL & Co., Princess Street, Rahim Building. 4652

WANTED.—A MICHENICAL MOTOR SHAUFFEUR of three years standing. Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4725

WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced GENERAL and COURT CLERKS for Solicitor's firm. Apply stating pay expected, qualification to Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 4736

WANTED—A TEACHER to teach English Sanskrit and Mathematics to a matric student. Apply to OOTAMCHAND RANCHORD, 89, Frere Road, Fort. 4739

WANTED—A Parsi competent in English Account keeping for Mombassa East Africa. Pay in accordance with competency may see the undersigned for particulars with testimonial, etc., JAFFERBHAI DEWJI JAMAL, Khadak Kasai Gully, Bombay. 4686

PIECE-GOODS.—A large European House, about to open a Piece-goods Department, require a MANAGER, thoroughly experienced in all classes of Piece-goods. Liberal terms will be given to a really first-class man with Manchester training and adequate knowledge of Indian markets. Applicant should have previous experience as Piece-goods Manager. All applications will be treated as confidential. Apply Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4728

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4587

SITUATIONS WANTED

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL GRADUATE.—Hindu wants during afternoon and evening hours. MEDICL WORK. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4712

WANTED.

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

WANTED—FLAT or BUNGALOW 3 to 4 rooms Rs. 150 Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon or Suburbs. Reply, BUNGALOW c/o Collin & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4737

WANTED in decent locality an upper floor or separate flat entirely, (no subtenancy), of two or three rooms, one kitchen, bath room and closet, with electric lights; Handsome rent. Apply with particulars Box No. 1042 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

FOR SALE.

SCRAP TYRES and TUBES FOR SALE at the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ld., 33, Rowland Road, Calcutta. Send your offer. 4742

FOR SALE—Three best BUNGALOWS and PLOTS for bungalows freehold ground at Westerly View, Khambala Hill, Pedder Road. Brokers get brokerage. Apply to Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4687

SNOW LEOPARD FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4735

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 30, Policy Size	100
Remington 7, 2 Colours, latest	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200	210
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 200, 11 Brief	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institue, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Splendid GROUND FLOOR on Cumballa Hill, just painted entirely open on West. Apply Box No. 1064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4695

PUBLIC NOTICES,

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.

4531

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE (established 1906) is OPENED in Mahratta High School Premises, on Sandhurst Road, opposite Gandharva Maha Vidhalaya, where classes in Book-Keeping and other Commercial subjects are solely conducted by the PRINCIPAL A. J. MUKATI, F.I.A.A., from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Enrollment daily. 4670

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 9th and 10th instant those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September, 1920. 4647

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for excavating the earth & rock from the Antop Hill, Matunga, and refilling same in the low lying land close by. Total materials about one lac brass. Apply to Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay, or his Engineers, Messrs. Contractor & Kanga, Hummum Street, Fort. 4818

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

ONE 4 seater, old pattern, "FORD CAR" in good working order, four cylinder magneto ignition, 20 H. P., with Stepney wheel, lamps, hood, glass screen, tyres and tubes, in good working order.

One 7 seater, four cylinder, 25 H. P., "FIAT CAR" with touring body, bosch magneto, hood, glass screen, stepney wheel, lamps, etc., in good working order tyres and tubes in good condition, very showy car.

One "DE DION", 6 seater single cylinder, 10 H. P., battery ignition, "DE DION", carburettor, sircar body, made to order, with glass screen, Stepney wheel lamps, etc., in good working order, tyres and tubes in good condition.

One "ALBIGN", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P. magneto ignition, chain driven, engine quite new, hind wheels fitted with solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, very strong car for passengers, in good working order.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P., magneto ignition, chain driven, hind wheels fitted solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, requires slight repairs, not in working order.

One "DE DEON", single cylinder, 10 H. P. bosch magneto, four seater, with screen and hood, requires repairs, not in working order.

Apply CONTROLLER, Private Department, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 4616

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, a supply of water will be given in the following localities at the hours stated. These supply hours will be adhered to as far as practicable.

Ward.	Localities.	Hours of Supply. Morning.	Evening.
A	Fort & Colaba.	2 to 10	4 to 8
B	Bhendi Bazar-Pydhownie-Abdul Rehman Street, Mandvi Dongri etc.	3-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
C	Kalbadevi-Dhobi Talao-Marine Lines-Thakurdwar-C. P. Tank-Duncan Road. etc.	3-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
D	Girgaum-Khetwadi-Tardeo-Grant Road.	3-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
	Altamount Road.	7-30 to9-30	1 to 3 and 6-30to8-30
	Ridge Road North.	5 to 7 & 10 to 12.	4 to 6
E	Mazagaon-Parel Rd. Byculla-Jacob Circle Nagpada etc.	3-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
F	Parel Tank-Parel Village-Seprabag Rd. Futka Tank—Naigam etc.	3-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
G	Warlee-Fergusson Road-Mahim-Matunga-Dadar etc.	3-30 to 8	4-30 to 7

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.,
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

WANTED.

TWO PAID TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Punjab, having life insurance experience or those who can guarantee business and also agents on commission basis.

(2) A Manager for our Fire Insurance Department. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

GOWARDHANDASS CO.,
4603 Chamberlain Rd., Lahore.

FOR SAL AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A secondhand belt driven ammonia ICEMAKING PLANT capable of producing 4 to 6 cwts. of ice in 24 hours or 2 to 3 cwts. in 12 hours continuous working complete with hydraulic agitation gear and pump for supplying water to ammonia condenser.

Further particulars can be obtained from the CHIEF MEMBER of Council, Kishangarh State Rajputana. 4693

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply rent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

IN THE HIGH COURT OT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII. OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MAC DONALD HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 12 annas per share has been declared payable to the Contributories who have paid the Allotment moneys prior to the Liquidation, pursuant to the Balance Order taken out by the Liquidator and to whom notices have been already posted. The Contributories are requested to apply for the same, if they have not already done so, on or before the 30th September, 1920. The amount remaining unclaimed thereafter will be disposed of in accordance with the Orders of the High Court.

Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of Sept., 1920.
N. H. MOOS,
4634 Official Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of October,, 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, the public street known as Ardeshir Dady Street between Girgaum Back Road and Khetwady Main Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may doso, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this fourth day of September, 1920.
Ag. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
for the City of Bombay.
4744

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete SPINNING and WEAVING MILL in working order to be sold near Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4745

NOTICE

WANTED for the Rawalpindi Municipality, a HEALTH OFFICER with Medical qualifications, as well as with diploma in Public Health. Salary Rs. 400—25—600. Applications must reach undersigned by 20th September, 1920. SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi. 4734

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Agreement, dated 22nd day of August, 1920, Mr. HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY has contracted to sell as and from the 1st of August, 1920, his businesses of The Bombay Stationery Mart, and The British India Press, together with their goodwill to Messrs. Gulamhusein Ahmedally and Co., and has delivered over possession to them. All debts and liabilities of the said two businesses up to 31st of July, 1920, will be paid by Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally, who alone will be entitled to recover all sums payable with regard to the said businesses up to the 31st of July, 1920. All debts and liabilities which may be incurred from the 1st of August, 1920, Messrs. Gulamhusein Ahmedally and Co., will pay and liquidate. Similarly all continuing contracts of the said two businesses will be performed and carried out as and from the 1st of August, 1920, by Messrs. Gulamhusein Ahmedally and Co., who alone will be responsible for the same. Possession of the said two businesses has been given to the said firm of Messrs. Gulamhusein Ahmedally and Co., from the 1st August, 1920.

Dated this day the 3rd of September, 1920.
HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY,
GULAMHUSEIN AHMEDALLY & Co.
4741

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: PURCHASE OF MOFUSSIL MILLS AT BROACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client LADY SULLOCHNA CHINUBHAI on behalf of the Saraswati Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, has agreed to purchase the Mills Machinery lands and buildings of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Broach and has entered into possession on behalf of the Saraswati Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the 3rd day of September, 1920, and the Mill is now being worked on behalf of the Saraswati Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited as from that date.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Saraswati Ginning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
4743

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ELIAS CYPRIAN CRASTO, of Andheri, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the below-mentioned property to DARABSHAW ARDESIR COOPER, of Gundoli, near Andheri, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, maintenance, mortgage, possession, sale, share, trust, partnership or wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of that period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same (if any) will be deemed and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Marol, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Kurla, District Thana, and entered in the Books of Revenue and the Record of Rights of Marol, as under:—

Survey No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
143	1	—	0	13½	1	12	0
—	2	—	0	7½	0	13	0
—	3	—	0	7½	0	13	0
—	—	5	0	3	0	2	0

and all which land is bounded on or towards the North and West by the loose stone compound wall of the land of and belonging to Nusserwanji Dorabjee, on or towards the East partly by the public road and partly by the land of Ibhramji, and on or towards the South by the property of Dooming Francis Dalmed.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1920.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
4733

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF DAMODAR AMARSI ADHIA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against, being indebted to our holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed Damodar Amarsi Adhia of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who died on or about the 27th day of July, 1919, and to whose estate Letter of Administration were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on or about the 7th day of May, 1920, to Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Karsandas Jagoo, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the undersigned as attorneys for the said Bai Maneckbai, widow of Karsandas Jagoo the administratrix of the above estate at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets of the estate will be dealt with having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1920.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Maneckbai, widow of Karsondas Jagoo.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
4732

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TAYAB, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.

(1) HASSAM HAJI ABDULLA and 2 HABIB HAJI ABDULLA, both of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedans inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Khand Bazar, without the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid his sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES TASA KHANJRI.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gulley at Champa gully Muljl Jetha Market by order of Seth Amarchand Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramrikh Brijmohandas:—
2 cases each 20 pcs Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
43/44 inches of Markandrai's office.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gorakhram Ganpatram:—
1 case 30 pcs. Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
29 inches of Markandrai's office.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES KHANJRI TASSA.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ranchhoddas Lavji and on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb:—
5 cases of Khanjri Tassa, 43 inches of Markandrai's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,240 DOZENS PENKNIVES.

On FRIDAY, the 17th September, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—
1,240 dozens Penknives.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY are instructed to sell by public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors very valuable and handsome household furnitures such as the Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, and Office furnitures.

By the order of the concerned: One lot of Diamond amer, rubbies and pearls ornaments such as Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold watches, 2,000 tolas of silver articles, silver cups and saucers, etc.

By the orde: of the party concerned:—One lot of Persian Carpets and Kashmir gulles.
Four iron single door safes.
Goods on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th Sept., 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NO. ..... BROOK STREET.

Suit No. 386 of 1920 O. S.

1. MADHAVDAS MORARJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort and
2. MATHURADAS NARANJI, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant, also residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort, the present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated 6th October, 1902 ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1920, the immoveable property herein under described will be sold by Public Auction under instructions from plaintiffs, Messrs. Madhavdas Morarji and Mathuradas Naranji, the present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated 6th October, 1902 (original created by the Will of Dharmsey Purshottam, deceased), by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Northbrook Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (377 7/9) three hundred and seventy-seven square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2819, New No. 9806, Old Survey No. 350 and New Survey No. 5055, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7767, Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Northbrook Street, on or towards the West by the gully or sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the land of Koombhar Dashoo Soora and on or towards the South by the property of Shivshankar Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and trustees abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulabchand Vanaji, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed, Abdul Reheman Haji Ahmed, Rakhiabibi, Hussainabibi, Aishabibi and Jerbibi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1912, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Borah Street, without the Fort, fronting the Borah Street, on the South in the Registration Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2271-235-230, New No. 9340, a/7546, 7547, Old Survey No. 1695-1688-1689, New Survey No. 908, 2/924, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6464, Street No. 45-47, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Borah Street, on or towards the East by the property of Goolbai, wife of Behram Irani, on or towards the South by the property of Hirjibhoy Jamshedji and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Cawasji, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Haji Ahmed Nanoobhai Attar and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagees' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the Mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co. at their office No. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH SEPT. 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT AVAN LODGE BANDRA PALLI HILL.

Auction sale of very decent teak and black wood richly carved and highly polished furniture made by well known makers Messrs. Devji Kanji, John Rober's, Gerard Lock and others, Brinsmead cottage Piano, Jost fans, Berkfield Filter, Gilgilit Carpet Brass extending standard lamp, hanging lamps, pictures, utensils and etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th September, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place very decent strongly made and highly polished teak and black wood drawing dining and bed room complete furniture compressing teak wood extending dining table by Devji, oblong table, dining arm chairs, mirror back teak wood side board dinner fageon mirror cabinet 1 Big Partition screen by Messrs. John Roberts Black wood screen, complete chester field drawing room suite by Messrs. Devji, Gilghit Carpet, Black wood square table, easy chairs by Messrs. Gerard, office writing table, glass door book cases, teak wood cabinet by Messrs. Robert inlaid teapoys, revolung book cases, English valnut music cabinet, 2 complete dressing room sets of Messrs. Devji including tables, almyrahs, wash hand tables, towel rack, etc., 2 Big iron Cots complete with mosquito curtains, Cottage Piano by Messrs. Brinsmead, piano stool, Jost fans, Beckfield filter, family scale Towel, Singapore chairs, door curtains, Japanese Bed chick, Brass standard lamp big hanging lamps, china vases, all Paintings, pictures, toilet sets, Ice chest, Commodes, cooking utensils etc.

Property of A Willis Esq., who is proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view 3 days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1920 at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meat-safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain platedware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, Hamilton's sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current, electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes, and gown presses, Behimian glass electric gas chandeliers, bed-room chest of drawers, Lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware rich platedware, Brief size Remington typewriter copper and aluminum utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Nelon, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri a large lot of miscellaneous goods consisting of galvanized drums of 130 gallons capacity; scrap glass; country chalk, a lot of Bolts and Nuts; Pulley blocks, Blacksmith and Tinsmith tools, Anvils Pavras Picks, Water tank 4 x 2 x 6, Scrap cutting of expanded metal, Zinc sheets hoop iron, Hand carts old Motor tyres and tubes, Horse shoe tanile, tins, Rachet Jack, W. I. Pipe Boiler tubes, Rain water pipes; Fire wood cut pieces of railing empty K. O. tins and drums; empty jars tins and kegs, new and second hand G. I. Drums, Kitson lamps, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales) of his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 10th September 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Axes-pick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrows-wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantitiy of Tents I.P. parts outer and G.S. 160 lbs, and walls old Spades, Steel cast scrap iron wrought steel mild scarp, Bellows, Vices, Mamooties Pawlins of sorts, Corage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Tape old cordage cotton Jhools, Rags old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old, Brass cooking pots, Doosootic, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

Conditions of Sale—Will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1920.

4710

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE TODAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, (the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m., at Colaba G. I. P. Railway goods yards by the order of the Insurance Company concerned out of the consignment of Mr. Balchand Ugerchand the following bales:—

36 bales of Birar Cotton of Tapuna district slightly damaged by fire and water.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers French safe, Electric fans, file-cabinets, Roll top tables, English bath tubs Electro-Plated Ware Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian-Glasswares.

Under instructions from T. Bromley, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 15th inst. 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Raffiya Munjil Woodhouse, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables almyrahs sweet-toned harmonium very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, eletroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terra-cotta figures, in Domes, Roll top table, safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks in domes, French make safe, Fite, cabinet, Roll Top table, English bath tub etc., etc.

Bombay, 8th September 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

A PICTURE SUBLIME!

AT THE MAGNIFICENT, PALATIAL PICTURE--MAHAL

of this Second City of the British Empire

Sandhurst Road.

THE
GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Which is now perfectly ready and thoroughly equipped for the edification of the Cinema-Patrons of Bombay under the direct Management and Sole Control of

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

Three days more——To-day, to-morrow and Friday!

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

(7 Reeels—7,000 Feet)

Here's a stupendous pulsating Drama of the DEEP!

Here's the most nerve-ripping battle ever staged with a real Octopus!

The Story of a Bewitching Sea-Nymph who loved a Man!

You'll follow HER every action with breathless suspense!

You'll admire HER courage and darink!

You'll love HER for HER beauty and grace.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Warwick Comedy Co.,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Hubert Henry Davies, Latest Success

CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE

From the avoy Theatre.

Mr. N. THORPE MAYNE in his original role of "CAPTAIN DREW" Miss. JOAN MAYNE as "MRS, MAXON."

THURSDAY 9th
Oscar Wild's Satrical Masterpiece
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

FRIDAY 10th
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE."
From Wyndham's Theatre.

SATURDAY 11th MATINEE
AT 5 P.M.
From St. James' Theatre
"UNCLE NED."

TUESDAY 14th
H V. Esmond's delightful comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE"

WEDNESDAY 15th MATINEE
AM 5 P.M.
A comedy of youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"
By H. V. Esmond from the Strand Theatre

THURSDAY 9th MATINEE
AT 5 P.M.
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
By H. V. Esmond.

SATURDAY 11th
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond.

MONDAY 13th
Hubert Henry Davies' brillinat play
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."

WEDNESDAY 15th
"THE CASE OF LADY CHAMBER."
By Horace Annesley Vachell

THRUSDAY 16th
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE."
By H. V. Esmond.

Evening Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-day, at 6-30
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY IN 5 PARTS
"DENNY FROM IRELAND."
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

MADAN THEATRES, Ld: ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

The most Stupendous. The Most Spectacular Production in the History of the Silent Stage.

"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"

will be shown in its entirety:
Eleven Reels.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
A MELODRAMATIC ROMANCE
"$30,000"

THE GREAT FIGHT
JOHNNY BARHAM *Vs* TED LEWIS
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
The last Three Episodes of
"The Four Shadows"

PATHE'S REVIEW.
AND
"AROUND THE TOWN"

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m. MATINEE THURSDAY at 5-30 p.m.
The H. B. Waring Company
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

To-Night at 9-30p.m. **"The Witness for the Defence"** To-Night at 9-30p.m.

The Thrilling Anglo-Indian Play.
By A. E. W. Mason, author of the "The Broken Road", "Four Feathers", etc.
Prices as usual. PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY 9th SEPTEMBER at 5-30 p.m. SPECIAL MATINEE
"ROMEO AND JULIET"

Starting Saturday Next!

The Top-Notch Wonder Serial!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will release their super Production

"LIGHTENING BRYCE"

The Wonder Serial in 15 Episodes
featuring ANN LITTLE and

JACK HOXIE,

the Mightiest Man of the Screen—and the Hers of hundred fights!

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

Daring—Dashing—Fighting
Elmo Lincoln
famous star of "Elmo the Mighty"
supported by Louise Lorraine
in
Another Universal Serial Wonder
Elmo the Fearless

18 episodes of a soul stirring picture that chills your marrow and boils your blood.

Third Instalment—Episodes 7-8-9
ALSO
Another brilliant Star
Eddie Polo
in a new adventure of Cyclone Smith
Don't miss this extra-strong programme in

CINEMA PRECIOUS

Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
a brilliant picture of
CLEAR PHOTOGRAPHY
APPROPRIATE ACTING
SPLENDID SETTING
during The ASHTAMI Holidays
THEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
THE MAGNIFICENT INDIAN MASTERPIECE
Krishna Sudáma
OR
TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY
(OF SRI PARVATI,)
SEE IT AT
the popular picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

THREE SPECIAL MATINEES
on Monday at 1-45, 3-30, and 5-15 p.m.
Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Four Shows Daily: at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

GRAND GATHERING!!
AT
CORONATION THEATRE
On Thursday the 9th September 1920
at 3-30 p.m., when the play
"NOORE VATAN"
OF THE
PARSEE IMPERIAL THEATRICAL CO.,
will be staged. A Gold Medal will be awarded to the famous Actor RATANSHA C. SINOR, on behalf of "THE SARVAJANIK AMATEURS' CLUB"
All friends and admirers of Mr. RATANSHA C. SINOR are cordially invited.
RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALVAD,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
The Serial Queen
IN
"The Adventures of Ruth"
A PATHE SERIAL
THIS WEEK
3rd and 4th Episodes
"THE BEWITCHING SPY"
"THE STOLEN PICTURE"

BABY MARY
SUN SHINE
IN
BABY MARY'S ROUND UP
A delightful Comedy in two Acts
Bring your Kids along
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sundays 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 on Bank Holidays."

AMUSEMENNS.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

Starting ——— Friday

10th SEPTEMBER

(The Auspicious Pateti Day.)

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT

Cecil B. DeMille's

Great Production

"Male and Female"

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

A Million--Dollar Production

will be screened next Friday at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Specially for the Pateti Week.

SHIPWRECK, terror, despair and thrills of heroic rescue.

INTIMATE pictures of below stairs life in wealthy Britisn household.

PICTURES of love and strife in a primitive land where convention and classes are forgotten,

GORGEOUS spectacles in the palace of a king of ancient Bal ylon.

BEVIES of beautiful women; pomp of power; excesses of a profligate court.

IDYLLIC scenes of a happy home on a little farm in America.

SOMETHING SUPER-EXCELLENT.

BE READY FOR NEXT FRIDAY!

"Male and Female"

(9 Parts—10,000 feet.)

IF our lives could begin again! If to-morrow we could wake, as male and female only, in a world where wealth, laws, conventions, morals, classes meant nothing! Who then would rule, who serve, who love?

See the answer in this great picture! A vital story of blue blood and red, with an all-star cast and scenes of alluring beauty.

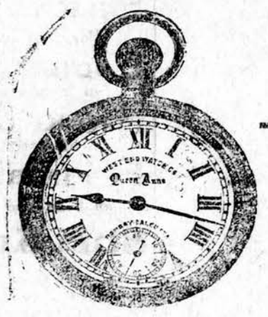
As this Magnificent Film is in 9 parts—9000 feet—each show will be a two-hour Programme.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, there will be five Shows each Evening: 3 p.m. (Prize Show); 5 p.m. (Prize Show) four Banarasi Sarees for Ladies only; 7 p.m. (Prize Show) four Banarasi Sarees for Ladies only; 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. (S.T.)

Duting these Gattes Pateti days the Management of the West-End Cinema have arranged to give away in Prizes four Costly Benarasi Sarees **on each day**—that is four Sarees on Friday, four Sarees on Saturday and four Sarees on Sunday, in the 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) Shows **to Ladies only**, who are requested to ask for Special Prize Ticket at the Box Office. These Prizes will be awarded to Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket Holders only.

The Rendezvous of Bombay Society. WEST-END CINEMA The Palatial Picture Mahal of Bombay.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22. ROLLED GOLD Rs. 36.



THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER .. .. .. Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD .. .. .. „ 36

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T YOU FORGET!

Two More Days ars left at your disposal to see

The most engrossing Social Photo-drama, from perhaps the most absorbing Novel of the Age, written by the most popular Novalist of the Century

"TWIN PAWNS"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet).

A screen adaptation of Wilkie Collins, wonderful literary Gem in Fictiondom—

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE"

Meesrs. K. D. and Brothers emphatically wish to impress one point on the minds of their Patrions and it is that this Week's Photoplay is absolutely on a par with the best of their Classic Films that have for the six months past been the topic of conversation and admiration of the elite of Bombay Society.

"TWIN PAWNS"

A Story of a Blackguard's two sisters—Twins—and one Lover!

Mind you, this is NOT a Serial.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Object of

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPER

is to develop your Foreign Trade—It renders you PERSONAL SERVICE Thru its branch offices in—

New York, London, Kobe, Shanghai, Singapore, Calcutta, Durban, Copenhagen, Paris, Montreal, Boston, Amsterdam, Chicago—etc., etc.

and thru the medium of the ITD monthly and ITD Annual.

If you want to develop your Foreign Trade—ask for further particulars—

AMERICAN ADVERTISING —SYNDICATE—

DALAL STREET—FORT,

Telegrams: "AILMU".

There is only one medicine which is really effective in cases of Weakness, Impotence, or Sterlity and its name is

Dynamine.

It contains no poisons, minerals, animal matter, or dangerous Drugs.

It is purely Vegetable, and it has no ill after effects.

It can be taken by the most delicate man or woman without fear, and it is a certain cure.

Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.

The Dynamine Co.

20, Tamarind Lane, (2nd Floor) Fort, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO Glycaso Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 3 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (Home Branch), London.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 7th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 7th Sept. 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 7th Sept. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory — —	0.29	35.15	20·86	59·92
Fort (St. George's Hospital) —	0.05	41.06	21·07	66·77
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital) —	0.08	40.03	21·82	62·79
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) — —	0.17	40.34	25·84	70·35

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.714	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.1	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4	„
Dew Point	74.7	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.810	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7	„
Minimum do.	76.2	„
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind	158 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.12	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.53	„
Do. do. year	37.19	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.23	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	8	m 0 39	27 9	8	m 6 29	16 8
		0 52a	28 0		e 6 57a	16 11
Thur.	9	m 8 44	26 10	9	m 1 53	17 3
		9 43a	25 11		3 0a	18 8
Fri	10	m 9 36	27 7	10	m 2 54	16 9
		9 43a	26 11		3 48a	17 6
Sat.	11	m 10 23	28 3	11	m 3 42	16 5
		10 34a	27 10		4 31a	16 5
Sun.	12	m 11 4	28 7	12	m 4 27	16 2
		11 20a	28 6		5 10a	15 8
Mon	13	m 11 42	28 8	13	m 5 21	16 2
					5 48a	15 8
Tues.	14	m 7 31	26 1	14	m 6 57	17 7
		7 33a	25 1		2 2a	19 9

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th Sept. 1920 was 29.959 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 degs. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Abstract of observations recorded at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 7th September 1920. Data for the preceding 24 hours

Punjab—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in the east of the division, but continues in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Karachi where a little cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana with the exception of Ajmer. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana.

Central India.—Kathiawar and Central India generally reports 0.20in of rain. Skies are clear or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above the average.

The Konkan—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 029in, Ratnagiri 0.65in Mormugao 0.11in and Karwar 0.48in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.20in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in north Malabar, Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan, south Kathiawar and the east of the Central Provinces. The falls have been fairly heavy in the last mentioned area, Nagpur reporting 2.40in. Day temperature is high in the area extending from the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad to the Punjab. The monsoon has strengthened slightly, but with the pressure distribution now prevailing on account of the depression in the Bay, it is chiefly directed to the east of the Peninsula.

Forecast—No large change appears likely except for some extension on the north Konkan coast and in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th September 1920.

A storm is probably forming in the Bay to the northwest of the Andamans. The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula, but has extended feebly into Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Central India East and the Konkan, and local in Bengal Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, Gujarat, Mysore and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Minbu three; Sambalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 7th SEPT. 1920.

Stations	Temp. in Shade: Maximum in past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum in past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (4th)	98.7	87.9	74	0	0	-0.01
Jask	92.4	79.1	83	0	0	-0.08
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.6	79.7	60	--	2.80	-0.34
Rawalpindi	101.7	72.0	46	--	10.59	-8.60
Lahore	103.8	79.3	61	--	7.06	-5.91
Hissar	103.4	81.1	71	--	4.48	+5.09
Ambala	100.6	77.7	65	--	10.96	-9.17
Delhi	99.6	78.8	75	--	20.79	+1.80
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	99.6	80.5	68	--	17.48	-2.66
Mainpuri	98.7	77.9	79	--	19.47	-0.08
Jhansi	96.3	78.8	75	--	10.79	-11.15
Cawnpore	92.9	78.7	89	--	20.06	-0.53
Allahabad	92.3	80.1	78	--	30.82	+1.83
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	103.1	79.3	62	--	1.45	-0.65
Karachi	8.79	4.79	81	--	0.96	-5.00
Ajmer	93.4	75.8	55	--	20.21	+4.08
Jaipur	100.0	77.2	45	--	28.81	+9.52
Kotah	95.6	79.8	67	--	21.01	+0.39
Mount Abu	78.0	64.9	78	--	32.66	-16.63
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA — West—						
Bhuj	95.0	74.7	76	--	10.40	-1.59
Dwarka	87.5	..	85	--	68.38	-3.18
Veraval	94.3	76.6	84	0.01	17.59	+2.10
Rajkot	96.9	75.1	74	--	17.09	-4.64
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	74.8	69	--	19.85	+1.86
Surat	88.6	76.3	73	0.05	25.95	+7.73
Ahmedabad	98.2	73.9	71	--	19.16	-5.53
Deesa	97.8	74.1	77	--	13.44	-6.39
Broach	92.1	74.0	78	--	26.74	+4.25
Indore	88.8	72.1	78	--	29.73	+5.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.4	78.6	77	--	27.91	-15.61
Saugor	88.9	74.2	81	--	30.96	-3.97
Hoshangabad	90.0	76.6	84	--	24.26	-12.97
Khandwa	93.0	75.0	80	--	21.39	-7.22
Akola	93.9	74.0	66	--	8.31	-14.11
Amraoti	93.5	75.4	69	--	11.45	-12.01
Nagpur	93.1	74.4	67	--	22.11	-14.36
Chanda	94.1	74.8	68	--	24.64	-14.25
Raipur	90.7	75.2	75	--	29.73	-7.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	74.3	85	0.29	35.70	-23.30
Ratnagiri	88.3	76.2	74	0.17	50.43	-34.38
Marmugoa	82.5	73.5	93	0.41	66.61	-34.39
Karwar	81.0	73.4	94	1.18	72.15	-28.19
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.2	72.9	61	--	4.68	-8.80
Ahmednagar	92.7	72.3	70	--	3.24	-9.12
Poona	85.6	69.1	71	--	12.47	-4.00
Sholapur	91.4	68.9	68	--	3.78	-11.48
Belgaum	77.2	67.1	91	0.08	23.34	-2.09
Aurangabad	91.9	68.4	65	--	5.07	-13.25
Hissamabad (Jadi)	92.7	70.6	72	0.04	20.64	-7.02
Hyderabad	90.0	75.4	84	0.02	18.22	-5.58
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.6	75.2	84	0.22	108.02	+3.42
Calicut	84.4	75.8	95	0.08	104.49	+19.19
Cochin	88.9	78.4	88	--	79.92	+14.19
Colombo	86.8	71.9	86	--	20.96	+4.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & NELLORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	79.6	93	0.98	13.63	-4.85
Bellary	94.2	72.7	62	--	4.92	-1.54
Cuddapha	92.2	75.5	87	--	18.56	+0.12
Madras	99.8	81.5	80	--	4.90	-6.85
Bangalore	83.7	62.7	81	--	10.08	-2.12
Coimbatore	91.4	70.7	78	0.20	3.52	-1.00
Trichinopoly	94.7	76.1	81	0.44	8.95	-8.29
Negapatam	92.9	77.3	81	1.74	6.66	-0.70

A REQUEST TO BANDRA MUNICIPALINY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the feast of our Mount Mary of Bandra is fast approaching and will last from 12th to 19th instant I venture to say that the Municipal authorities will not consider a few hints from me out of place.

For the first two or three days more than twenty to thirty thousand devotees visit the holy shrine and spend the day at this place and 80 per cent out of these use the Bazar and Chapel Roads to reach the Church on the Hill and with a few visitors who come for a week end holidays to their friends and relations this locality is extremely congested.

I would therefore request that the Municipal authorities will kindly render extra Halalkhore, Cesspooli cleaning and road sweepers' service for a fortnight bearing in mind that there have been cases of plague only a fortnight back on Chapel Road and its surroundings.

One word more to the Police authorities. If they keep a vigilant watch on the night of the 11th instant they will come across at least 500 or more Kathiawadi and other beggars sleeping by the side of the streets, and bye-lanes on Chapel Road. Of course I am not heartless and I pity their lot, but for the safe-guard of the health of permanent residents of the place, Police men should be placed on patrol duty to direct them to the sea-shore and thus avoid the congestion and nuisance that these persons absolutely ignorant of sanitation are likely to cause. It is welknown that at all feasts and fairs in the mofussil special arrangements are made by the authorities, during my thirty-five years' residence Bandra I have never seen a single extra engaged by the Municipal authorities look after the sanitation of the place.

I admit that a few Police constables added who have absolutely nothing with the sanitation or good behaviour visitors, their only duty being of traffic and watching the pu[illegible]

Yours, etc.

OLD RE[illegible]

Bandra, 5th September 1920.

MOUNT MARY'S ORPHANAGE, BANDRA.

AN APPEAL.

The dearness of living and the ever-increasing number of applicants cause the Mother Superior of Mount Mary's Convent, Bandra, to confidently appeal to the generous public for any gifts in money or articles which may help towards the housing, feeding and clothing of the orphan girls and babies.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Mount is drawing near and she trusts that at a time when the hearts of the Catholics of India turn to the historical and beautiful Shrine of Our Lady, at Bandra, the needs of the Mount Mary's Orphanage will touch and prompt many a generous heart to send the gift of their charity towards the orphans. In their turn the Sisters and orphans will pray before the altar of Our Lady, for their friends and benefactors, for their families and enterprises.

The Mother Superior begs to observe that remittances meant for the Orphanage or Convent, but addressed to the Chapel will favour the Chapel, but will not benefit the Sisters and the helpless orphans: the Chapel and the Convent being institutions altogether independent.

SISTER HOLY INNOCENTS.

MURDERS HIS WIFE.

SENTENCED TO LIFE TRANSPORTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 4.

Recently at the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge, Kashinath Pandoorang Godbole, aged 30, a Brahmin of Kalyan, was charged, writes a correspondent, with the murder of his wife Indirabai, aged 25. The jury having brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty of murder" the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Accused was at one time employed in the Bombay Electric Company. Afterwards he joined the Bombay Municipality as a draftsman. On the night of 2nd May last the accused inflicted a deep cut across the back of the neck of Indirabai with a razor. On receipt of information, Inspector Athavle of the Kalyan Police came to the scene, followed by Mr. Dev, First Class Magistrate, Salsette, who recorded her dying declaration in which she clearly stated when she was conscious and could answer questions that her husband had cut her throat. The crime was committed at about 10 p.m. and Indirabai died within three hours. Near the body were found a blood-stained razor, a penknife and a photo of the accused. A number of letters were also discovered. These were love-letters written by one Sita, a prostitute, to the accused from Jalgaon. These letters also showed that Sita had, from time to time, made requests for money and that she had expressed her willingness to stay with the accused in Bombay, provided the latter made suitable arrangements for her maintenance. Sita had been at one time in the keeping of the accused in Bombay. Accused's immoral relationship with Sita was supposed by the prosecution to be his motive for doing away with his wife, so as to enable him to have unfettered liberties with Sita.

DEFENCE DISBELIEVED.

The plea of the defence was that the accused was innocent, and that Indirabai had committed suicide by cutting her own throat. But the jury took the following facts into consideration in arriving at their verdict. The position and nature of the wound negatived the theory that it could have been self-inflicted by the deceased. Moreover, the conduct of the accused was of a self-condemnatory character. Quite early the next morning he goes to one of his friends, Mr. Bhagvat, in Bombay, with his shirt on, without his coat, and weeps bitterly before him. Asked by Mr. Bhagvat's mother as to what made him so sad, he said he would tell her all in the evening. Then, again, though quite regular in his attendance he absented himself from his office the next day and passed his time in the Churney Road and Victoria Gardens, going home at 7 p.m., where also he cried before his brother. All these facts taken together with the direct and glaring evidence of the dying declaration left no doubt in the minds of the jury that the accused had committed the crime.

The learned Judge, however, taking into consideration that the act may have been committed by the accused under a sudden impulse, thought the ends of justice would be met by sparing him the extreme penalty of the law and sentencing him to transportation for life.

Mr. B. H. Shringapure, Assistant Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kolaskar, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. S. R. Sabnis, pleader, defended the accused.

RAILWAY SERVANT AND PASSENGERS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged to you, if you kindly insert the following paragraph, in your widely circulated paper:—

A few days back, I had this occasion of experiencing roughness, from a Parsee ticket-collector, at the Grant Road Station, which I deem necessary to get published in your paper, to direct the attention of the authorities concerned.

I was travelling, with some of my friends, from the Santa Cruz Station, by about the noon train, in a second class compartment. On Grant Road Station where I got down, I was surprised by a ticket-collector, who was standing just opposite to my compartment. He, on seeing me, demanded a ticket from me. I informed him that I possessed a second-class Season Ticket and that if demanded I would show it at the gate (which, I hope, is the right place) and not there. In spite of this, he demanded it again in the most discourteous way. As I had been, on some urgent business I thought it better to show him my Season, and left him unreluctantly.

What I want to bring to the notice of the Railway authorities, is that such petty servants of the Company unduly exercise their powers in the most ridiculous and rough ways. Once again, I request the authorities, through your highly-esteemed journal to find some better ways of examining the tickets for the passengers, and also to warn such servants not to over-exercise their powers and to behave with some courtesy towards the passengers.

Thanking you again for this trouble, I beg to remain, Sir, Yours, etc.,

K. M. MEHTA.

Santa Cruz, Sept. 5.

PURI-FAMINE.

Though during August distress increased, due to floods in the various tributaries of the river Mohanadi which pass through Puri District, relief work had to be curtailed for want of sufficient funds. At the end of July 14,511 persons were being relieved by gratuitous doles of rice from 11 centres. At the end of August the numbers had to be reduced to 8,668, closing down three centres of relief completely.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE [illegible]RATED MAGNESIA TO [illegible]LIEVE INDIGESTION.

yourself to your own satisfaction. hearty meal of the good things omarily disagree with you. Then le *Bisurated* Magnesia, and note absence of the usual pain and dis- That is because acidity simply ve in the same stomach with Magnesia, and it is acidity which o indigestion, flatulence, wind, dyspepsia, and leads even to d and more serious troubles Magnesia, therefore, by neutralis- removes the cause, and the ill- ptly disappear. So it is totally for you to suffer any longer f the many distressing and gre- ich are directly due to acid o to-day to your chemist, and of *Bisurated* Magnesia. Take oonful in a little warm water after eating or whenever pain very soon you will be telling tic friends they too will be hat they like with impunity r your example, and take Mgnesia.

Magnesia is one of the best r Indigestion and is also obtain- t form.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 6th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Sept.	18.67
Oct.	18.90
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.30
Jan.	18.10
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	17.35
June	..
July	17.10
Aug.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 6th

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	18.04
Jan.	18.15
Mar.	17.57
May	17.63

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept 4th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	N l
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2
Demand Bills	3.55.00
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	66 1/2
Do. Foreign	94 5/8

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept 3rd

Rents 3%	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	59
,, 2 months hence	58 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank bills 6 m/st.	6 10 15
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115 5
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
,, 7 days market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	1/11 1/2
Consols 2½%	Ex. 45 5/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	64
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	51 3/4
Government Securities 5%	44 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris:—France	61 49

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hongkong Bank	£15 5/2
National Bank	£64

London, Sept 4th.

Rentes 3%	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	59
,, 2 months hence	58 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on bear covering steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank bills 6 m/st.	6 10 15
,, Fine Trade bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
,, 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1 10½
Consols 2½%	Ex. 45 5/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	64
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	51 3/4
Government Securities 5%	44 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris France	51.30

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75½
Hongkong Bank	£15½
National Bank	£64

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 3rd

Funding Loan 4%	£66 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£75 1/8
War Loan 5%	£84 11/16

London, Sept. 4th

Roundins Loan 4%	£66½
Victory Bonds 4%	£10 1/8
War Loan 5%	£84 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 3rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	94
Australian—60lbs. Value	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs ex-ship	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. H 1 Near st V lue	£40
Tone of Linseed:— Inner.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct Paid	35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (ground delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. more doing P ld	£14
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept Oct sellers	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G.M.B	£95½
Copper Braziers	£65
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	36½
Corrugated Sheets	53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	79
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay Sept.-Oct. Value	81
Fine White Java, C. & F Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	81

Tone:—Javas Quieter.

India less desirable to buy no business reported.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	1/8½

Tone:—Quiet.

London, Sept. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	94
Australian—60lbs. Value	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,460,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416lbs ex-ship	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Hull Quoted	£40
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Nearest and Value	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (ground delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Quiet sellers	£14
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept. Oct Sellers	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£95½
Copper Braziers	£65
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	36½
Corrugated Sheets	£5 10

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	79
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Value	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	81

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	1/8½

Tone:—

DR. J. P. ENAD

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Sca. and M.Bca.), in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at

MANILAL MANSION,

Lamington Road

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 270 for fine Oomra September fluctuated between Rs. 268 and Rs. 269 and at 3 p.m., was Rs. 267 Later on the price declined to Rs. 264, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 264½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 264½ and closed at Rs. 265.

The ready market was steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	198
Fine Oomras	September	264½
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	438

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 7TH SEPT. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	Sept.	201
Fine M.G Oomras	Sept.	269
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept./Oct.	445

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	238	213	188	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	476	236	..	,,
M.G. Oomra No 3.	31	855	325	..	,,
M.G. Central P No 1	390	315	280	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	350	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Southern No. 1	..	..	..	..	
M.G. American,	..	..	..	..	
New G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	1,304 Bales
Wheat	4,643 Cwts.
Linseed	11,8 6 ,,
Rape, etc.	4,039 ,,
Gingellyseed	157 ,,
Poppyseed	702 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,596 ,,
Rice	2,894 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	18,010 ,,
Mowraseed	2,109 ,,
Gram	4,283 ,,
Jowar	674 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,554 ,,
Saltpetre	648 ,,
Coal	4,745 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/9 7/8
Bank Demand	1/9 3 16
Sovereigns 20/3/1	1/11
On Demand	445
American Dollars	314
Hongkong ,,	235½
Shanghai	343
Japan	159
Singap	128

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 7th 1920

	per lb.	Rs a p
David	No. 10	1 0 5
Saparli	No. 16	1 0 0
Gurimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Saparli	No. 24	1 12 8
Jajan	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 45/2	2 7 3
Do.	No. 60/46	2 7 3

Market is steady.

METAL.

Issued later for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Sept. 4th 1920

	per md	Rs. a. p.
Brass	5/6	90 0 0
Do	¼	90 0 0
Do	½	90 0 0
Do.	¾	90 0 0
Do.	12	89 8 0
Do.	¼	89 8 0

Copper	8/6	51 0 0
Do	¼	53 0 0
Do.	½	53 0 0
Do	¾	53 0 0
Do	13	86 8 0
Do.	¼	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	..
Panchseka joint	..	26 8 0
Copper English Bars	..	53 0 0
Brass Bars	..	36 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Sept. 7th 1920. 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	58 0 0	8 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	56 0 0	8 4 0
,, Karachi Bombay	56 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 10 0
,, Pbia	16 4 0	16 10 0
Teelseed White 85-15	93 0 0	19 0 0
,, Gujar 75-25	85 0 0	18 0 0
,, Gujar 50-5	75 0 0	15 12 0
,, Black	66 0 0	15 12 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	55 0 0	11 0 0
Safflowseed	7 8 0	4 14 0
Barley	43 0 0	..
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 0 0
Cottonseeds	33 0 0	4 14 0

Forward.	Rs a p.
Wheat May	8 12 6
,, Sept.	8 14 0
Linseed May	16 11 6
,,	17 13 0
Teelsed Gajar 85-15 Dec-Jan	19 8 0

CHEMICALS

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The values are as follows,—

Farnia (K) Re. 12-14.
Sago Rs. 11-13.
Sodium Sul. Rs. 60—70.
Zinc Chl. Rs. 35—40.
Magne Chl. Rs. 15—18.
Turkey-red oil Rs. 28—39.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5.
Bi-ch. Potash Rs. 135—140.
Bi.-Ch. Soda Rs. 110—120.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 30—40.

COLOUR-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

Owing to the absence of demand there is an all-round dulness, excepting some animation in Alizarins. Fairly good business passed in Alizarine German 20 per cent. at Rs. 250 to Rs. 260 per cwt. Congo Red had poor demand and the rates have gone down by about four annas per lb. Again Magenta Crystals (German) is quoted at Rs. 18 per lb. while it was quoted at Rs. 20 in the last week The tone is weak.

Quotations are:—

Indigo P. Rs. 850—900 per drum.
Indigo (Rajpur.) Rs. 250—270 per cwt.
Indigo Crystals (Gr.) Rs. 18—19 per lb.
Indigo Crystals (Bolt.) Rs. 15 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 7—9 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 10 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 7 per lb.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

The following horses are left in, after declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, 7th September:—

(First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 8-13, Verge 8-7, Pandion 8-6, Cresset 8-4, Charcoal 8-0, Waynflete 11, Resilience 7-9, Black Walnut 7-8, Polyorama 7-4.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Treddle 9-0, Misri Lal 8-13, Silver Saint 8-7, Christmas Holiday 8-4, Dori 8-3, Cyanite 8-0, Archer 7-13, Gipsy's Advice 7-6, Zefus 7-5, Veiled Certainty 7-4, Plaxtol 7-2, Matchlock 7-0.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Liberty 9-0, Miss Rollestone 8-10, Tagamor 8-6, Necessity 8-6, Belle Syme 8-5, Billy Bawn 8-5, Trostan 8-4, Mist 8-1, Viola 8-0, Mimi 7-13, Fire Finch 7-7, Chauntress 7-3, Johnnie H 7-2, Roi Grison 7-0.

The top weight accepted being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Zuheir 9-0, Mechanic 8-9, Chieftain 8-5, Shahzada 8-4, Karikata 8-4, Paladin 8-2, Golshan 8-1, Gold King 8-1, Black Ivory 8-0, Benares 8-0, Dunbar 7-12, Excelsior 7-6, Nawabzada 7-3, Domineer 7-3, Dandelion 7-2, Tankard 7-2, Anxious 7-1.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Renette 9-2, Balira 8-10, Lucky Queen 8-6, St. Agnes' Eve 8-4, Isbury Rose 8-3, Binfield Grove 7-13, Aqua Marine 7-10, Royal Jewel 7-10, Libell de Langton 7-8, Mexican Eagle 7-6, White Poppy 7-5, Smoke Wreath 7-3.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Polycasta 9-6, Oregon Pine 9-0, Gentle Saxon 8-7, Eager To 8-5, King's Head 8-4, Quite Dark 8-1, Miss Goodenough 8-0, Sandra 7-11, Mossley 7-10, South Star 7-10, May Lass 7-9, Another Night 7-8, Larry Quin 7-6, Princess Ila 7-4, Tasty 7-4.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Belle Voyageuse II 9-6, Glass Rock 8-11, Mirabelle 8-8, Pine Box 8-4, Fine Trout 8-4, Gaurelle 8-0, Cerago 7-13, Tourney 7-12, Flying Dart 7-11, Limehouse Lights 7-8, Silk and Scarlet 7-8. Discussion 7-8, Lady Changeful 7-5, Forrard Away 7-4, Quanta 7-1.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Ferry Boat 9-2, Resident 9-10, Nevermind 7-11, Beadmaker 7-7, Summerton 8-5, Defender 8-5, Peacemaker 8-5, Tiger 8-1, Peshwa 8-5, Naseebdar 8-5, Khundil 9-5, Dublin 8-1, Durban 8-11, Dartmoor 9-10, Anaiza 9-2.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Cummer 8-7, Latiff 8-7, Sentry 8,3- Ayala 7-5, Paleface 8-3, Nevermind 9-2, Trade Mark 8-7, Adar 7-13, Khailan 8-3, Prince Charlie 8-3, Abadan 8-3, Arvil 8-3, Small Diamond 8-3, Lord Belmore, 8-7, Andolis 9-0, Vershan 8-10, The General 8-7, Sheraban 8-3, Theara 7-13, Sir Richard 7-9, Inkin 7-13, Darley 8-3, Waterloo 8-9, Arthur 7-13, Royalty 8-7.

PROBABLES FOR THE ST. LEGER.

MR. GOCULDASS BUYS CALIGULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 7.

The following are further probables for the St. Leger:—

Caligula—A. Smith.
Double Bed—Piggott.
Stronghold—Slade.
Manton will be ridden by Lane.
Scratchings:—Prince Galahad, Celestial, Attilius.

Mr. Mathuradas Goculdass has bought Caligula, which will run in the St. Leger in the new owner's colours.

C. P. CRICKET CARNIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

The final contest between the Provinces and the Hindus in the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Carnival, commenced to-day at 11.30 a.m. The number of the spectators was estimated at about 9,000. The Hindus winning the toss elected to bat first and began badly, loosing four valuable wickets for a paltry 81. Manik, C. L. Naidu, Naganna and C. K. Naidu. The dismissal of the last named batsman for only 31 damped the spirit of the Hindus. But Sajabah Jawahir Singh and Chobbs saved the situation and carried the score from 81 to 157. When the former who was giving a nice display of the game, was smartly stumped by Stow, Chobbs hit up the magnificent score of 127, when the play was interruptd by a heavy shower. The Hindus' score stands at 294 for the loss of 7 wickets. There was some change in the composition of the Provinces' team. Duke, Godfrey and Wyndham are replacing Gowan, Rice and Price, the latter being indisposed. Save for the inclusion of G. S. Joshi in place of Samuel, there was no change in the Hindu tam.

OPEN CHALLENCE IN BOXIG.

Cpl. Flannery, 2nd Lincolnshire Regt. is open to Box any man in India at 9 lb:— 15 to 20 rounds at the Napier Theatre, Poona. Mr. A. C. Patel will give a valuable prize. Apply: C/o Napier Cinema, Poona.

MILL-STORES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The market kept steady and dull. The volume of business transacted is poor, owing to the intervening holidays. Heald, also keep rather active with an animated demand. Quotations have undergone no changes.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE

CUSTODY OF A MINOR GIRL.

FATHER VS. MOTHER.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Bai Dahi, wife of Natwarlal Mathur v. Natwarlal Mathur.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump)

This is a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. H. Bhathwayt, District Magistrate of Kaira.

The petitioner Bai Dahi is the mother of one Savita, who is six years of age. This Savita was married, according to the story of her mother to one Ravishanker. The opponent Natwarlal is the husband of Bai Dahi. The petitioner left the protection of her husband, as he was addicted to intoxicating drugs, and went to stay with her brother Jivanlal. The opponent presented an application to the District Magistrate of Kaira under Section 552 Criminal Procedure Code for the custody of his daughter Savita.

The District Magistrate directed that the girl Savita be restored to the custody of the opponent on undertaking being taken from the opponent.

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

"This is an application for revising the order made by the District Magistrate of Kaira under Section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code directing that the minor girl Savita be immediately restored to the custody of her father. At the date of the application by the father to the District Magistrate the minor girl was with her mother, who had left her husband and had gone to live with her brother. The father of the minor applied for an order under Section 552 Criminal Procedure Code alleging that the detention of the girl by the mother and the maternal uncle of the girl was unlawful and that the detention was for unlawful purposes. The mother and her brother replied that the marriage of the minor girl, who is about six years' old was already performed and that the application was outside the scope of Section 552. After taking the circumstances of the case into consideration the District Magistrate held that the case was within the scope of Section 552 and made the order in favour of the father. It is argued in support of the application here that in making the order the District Magistrate has acted beyond the scope of Section 552. It is argued that the purpose namely the marriage of the girl, having been already fulfilled, it could not be said that at the date of the application the girl was detained for any unlawful purpose. It is also urged that even apart from that fact if the mother intended to dispose of the girl in marriage, it would not be an unlawful purpose within the meaning of the section. The allegation as to the marriage is denied, and as no evidence has been recorded, it is not possible to form any opinion as to that fact. In disposing of this application, I desire to make it clear that we express no opinion as to the factum or validity of the alleged marriage. Looking at the order, apart from this allegation as to the marriage of the girl it is difficult to say that the order of the District Magistrate was not within the scope of that section. The detention of the girl against the wishes of the father would be unlawful; and it is difficult to hold that the intention to dispose of the girl in marriage in the absence and against the wishes of the father would not be an unlawful purpose within the meaning of section. Assuming, without admitting, that the order is not strictly within the scope of he section we are not bound to interfere in revision, unless we are satisfied that it is essential in the interests of the minor. The order appears to be just and reasonable under the circumstances and has been in the interest of the minor. This minor girl is placed in a delicate position on account of the contentions between the parties who are expected to look after her interests as to her marriage. In view of the allegation as to the marriage of this girl, it seems to me essential that any of the parties interested in the minor should take the necessary steps for appointments of a proper guardian to the minor, who will be able to look after the interests of the minor. If the parties fail to take such steps, the Collector may be able to do so with a view to secure the appointment of a guardian, who can protect the interest of the minor. It is clear that there is no sufficient ground for our interference in revision. I would discharge the rule."

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Thakore appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the opponent; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE

CHARITABLE OR PRIVATE PROPERTY?

CASE AGAINST MULLAJI SAHIB.

FURTHER HEARING.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

The Advocate-General of Bombay ... Plaintiff

vs.

Yusufali Ebrahimjee and others ... Defendants.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Tuesday. The Advocate-General making a statement on behalf of the plaintiff said that nobody desired to say a word against the dignity and position of the Mullaji Saheb. He agreed that his dignity should be preserved in all respects. But the suggestion that the High Court had no jurisdiction over Borah charities was mere moonshine. Nobody had ever suggested it till the present moment. To say that Borah charities stood on a different footing from other charities was unthinkable. Nobody had thought of such a thing before. There were any number of cases of Borah charities which had come before the Courts.

His Lordship remarked that there was no doubt that the Advocate-General here stood in the same relation to public charities as the Attorney-General in England and he had control over all forms of public charities. In the present case as far as he could see for the present there had been a proper use made of the funds in the past and it was not suggested that the Mullaji Saheb had squandered any part of the monies for his own personal use. However it might all come to a purely theoretical discussion as to the spiritual powers of the Mullaji Saheb. For even assuming that the funds were charity, it did not necessarily follow that a scheme would be framed and trustees appointed.

"DENIAL OF TRUST."

The Advocate-General said that there was a denial of the trust. He wanted to make it clear that there were numerous Borah charities with religious objects for which trustees were appointed and over which the Mullaji Saheb had no direct control, e.g., the Fyzee-Husseinee Trust at Karachi. He had repeatedly said that h cwas there to take away any of the dignity of the Mullaji Saheb. All he was concerned for was to see that proper accounts were kept, published for the information of community. He was quite willing that the trust funds should be devoted towards the education of Borah children. He meant not merely secular but religious education. The Borah community was prosperous and thrifty and intelligent but they were backward in education. He was sure he was speaking for the whole Borah community when he said that no better use could be made of public funds belonging to the community than providing education for its children. A proper board might be appointed with leaders of the community like Mr. Justice Kajiji to carry out the object.

Mr. Binning said that he was quite willing that there should be a meeting of the community called to-morrow, at which His Lordship Mr. Justice Marten should preside, and it might be put to the community whether they would have the control of the Mullaji Sahib interfered with in any way. The Advocate-General might make any impassioned speech he liked there. The Advocate-General had said that he spoke for the whole Borah community. He Mr. Binning) had not heard more pretence in all his life. He was merely speaking for the excommunicated members of the community who were sitting behind him.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The Advocate-General protested against Mr. Binning's remarks and added that he would not agree to a question of law being referred to the community for any reason. The question whether the properties were charity or not, was a question of law, and it was for the Court to decide it.

Mr Binning said that the question of law was what were the powers of the Mullaji Sahib whether the properties were charities or not.

The Court remarked that it appeared to be largely an academic question. Counsel might consider if it was possible to avoid a lengthy and expensive litigation, probably to the Privy Council.

Mr. Binning said that to avoid waste of time he might say that there was no possible chance of any compromise of the suit nord. They could not admit that the properties were charity without involving the religious position of the Mullaji Sahib and in fact subverting the religious beliefs of the community.

The evidence was then proceeded with.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 32/3/6.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 110.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10.
D. D. on London, 1/10-1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/10-7/8.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 445.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 145.
American Cross Rate, dol. 3.55½.
Paris Cross Rate, Frc. 50.
London Silver spot D. 60/6.
London Silver forward D. 60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-31, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 90.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 66.
4 per dent. Municipal short dated, 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened very dull trended up and closed quite steady.

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MADE EASY
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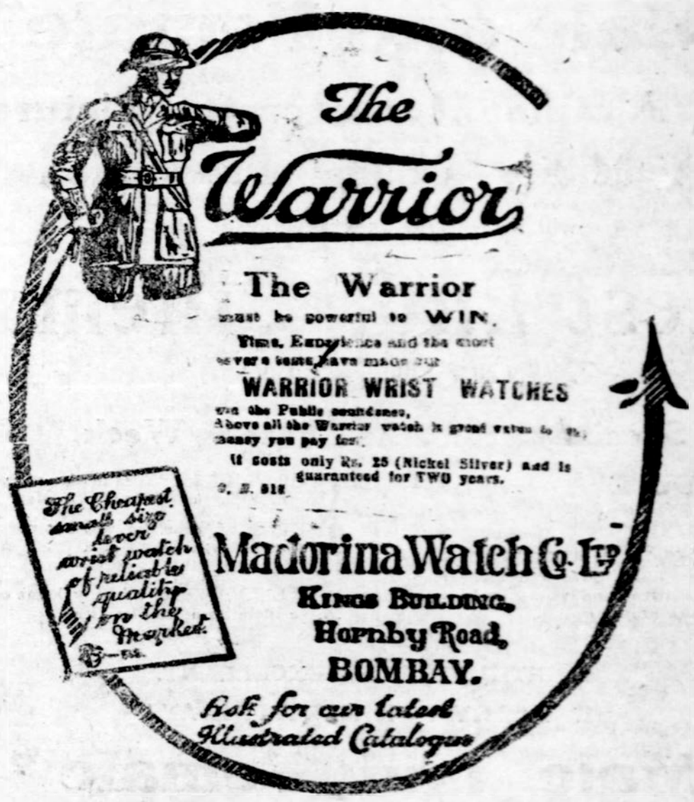
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of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85
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The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2.80 By. Cotton 1,195 xd., By. Dyeing 8,230 Century 1,120, Crescent 672/8, Cent. India 3,195, Colaba Land 2,900 xd., Currimbhoy 1,260, David 1,700 xd., Fazulbhoy 1,765, Finlay 1,270, Ind. Bleaching 237/8, Ind. Malwa 590, Kasturchand 2,100, Kohinoor 3,686 xd., New Great 920 xd., Pearls 1,230, Phoenix 1,095 Shapurji 422/8, Simplex 870 xrt., Swadeshi 5185, Swan 1,270, Alcock 815, By. Burma 720 xd., By. Burma N. I. 240 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 16/12, By. Tramway 847/8, By. Steam 475, Bundi Cement 43 Ind. Cement 480, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1,350, New India Ins. 8 pr., Tata Ord. 145, Tata Defd 880, Tata Hydro 1,025, Tata Oil 377, Scindia Steam 5 dis., Tata Share 57.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Cotton Trade, at the hall of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Buildings, Colaba 4-15 p.m.
Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association Special General Meeting, Graham's Bldgs., Parsi Bazar, 5-15 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

Parsi New Year Eve (Pateti): Banks closed.
Poona Races, First Meeting: Third Day.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

Parsi Shehenshahi New Year—Yezdejardi 1290: Banks closed.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all mases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	8.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7 20

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

BHARUCHA.—Rustomji Edulji Bharucha of Messrs. Allum Bharucha & Co., Managers Empire of India Life Ass. Co., Ltd., died yesterday, at 4 p.m. of heart failure. Funeral to start from his place, Nepean Sea Road, at 8 a.m., to-day.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

The Londos New York cross rate on the 4th instant was 355½.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

It is notified for general information that Raverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Monday, 13th Sept., 1920.

MOTHER'S DAY LEAGUE.

The fourth sitting of Lok. Tilak Saptaha will be held to-day, at 9 p.m., at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, when Messrs. G. V. Ketkar, R. A. Mehta, V. V. Hadap, Mrs. Hirabai Chachad and others will speak. All are cordially invited to attend.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Tuesday, the 7th Sept., 1920.

Total amount of tenders received:—Bombay, £68,100,000; Elsewhere, 49,100,000; Total, £117,200,000.

Total amount accepted:—Bombay, £581,000; Elsewhere, £419,000; Total £1,000,000.

BOMBAY MOTOR DRIVERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT UNION.

The monthly meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday next at 9 p.m. (12th instant) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, under the Presidentship of Mr. Sundaresham, when the organising Secretary of the Union will deliver a lecture on the "Advantages of the Lokahanya Tilak's Memorial for Motor Drivers." Mr. Shripad Kelkar, an office-bearer of the Union will suggest to start the "Bombay Chauffeurs' Mutual Benefit Motor Stores," as the right sort of memorial for promoting thrift, liberality and knowledge.

SPECIAL DRAUGHTS TOURNAMENT.

The Hony. Game Secretary of the Muslim Students' Union writes from 92, Pedder Road:—

"Mr. Abdoolkader Bawla, a member of the Muslim Students' Union, has consented to award a cup for the draughts tournament. So there will be a special draughts tournament by the third week of September. Intending competitors should send in their names to the undersigned before the 15th of September. The drawings of the above tournament will take place in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Saturday the 18th September, 1920, at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.)."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 896 was 79 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 47.56. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,076 and death-rate 57.12; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 674 and death-rate 35.78. The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 12 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 336 against 12 and 310 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received from the military hospital during the week. Of the total deaths, 213 were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-six deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less thon ten days in the city. Cholera caused 4 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 4 deaths. Small-pox remained steady with 2 attacks and 1 death. Plague declined to 7 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 434 and compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1919 which was 853 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919) namely 412.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Monday was 105 as against 130 on the corresponding day last year and 111 in 1918.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WARWICK COMEDY COY.

We have seen enough of the abilities of this Company to make us look forward to the remainder of this week's productions with interest.

To-night, Miss Joan Mayne, and Mr. Thorpe-Mayne will be seen as Mrs. Noxon, and Capt. Drew, in an interesting play by Hubert Henry Davies entitled "Captain Drew on Leave".

To-morrow afternoon the ever popular Farce "Eliza comes to stay" is being presented again, and we shall have another opportunity of seeing Miss Marjory Clarke in her delightful representation of "Eliza", with Mr. Jack Esmond in the part which his father made famous in the original production. One of the most prominent features of the Warwick Company is their frequent change of cast, and in the evening Miss Lena Flowerdew will play Mrs. Arbuthnot in Oscar Wilde's "Woman of No Importance."

On Friday "The Law Divine", that delightful Comedy by H. V. Esmond, which had such a long run at Wyndham's Theatre, and the difficult role of Edie La Bas will be filled by Miss Joan Mayne, who judging by her fine characterisation in other plays may be expected to give a particularly good performance.

On Saturday afternoon, to meet popular demand "Uncle Ned" is the attraction, when Mr. Norman Cannon will again take the leading part while in the evening "Eliza comes to stay" will once more be staged.

Next week's repertoire will include another famous "Esmond" comedy:—"When we were Twenty-one", of which more anon.

THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

On Monday night the Warwick Coy. presented "The Case of Lady Camber." The piece had a few amusing moments but is unlikely to ever become popular as none of the characters are stimulating or exciting.

Lord Camber realises too late that his marriage to an actress is a mistake and his treatment of her gradually results in her becoming a nervous wreck. She is placed in the hands of a specialist Dr. Napier who has as an Assistant Esther Yorke an early love of Lord Cambers. While on a visit to his wife he unexpectedly meets Esther Yorke and recalls their past acquaintance and avows his continued admiration and love for her. Through the officiousness of Lady Camber's maid who is envious of Esther Yorke's position in the house, she lets it become known that Esther Yorke was once on intimate terms with Lord Camber and only that morning there arrived a letter from him to her. This rouses Lady Camber's jealousy and she rings up her husband and imitating Esther Yorke's voice refers to the letter and he, ignorant of the deception makes an appointment and reaffirms his old love for her. The result is that Lady Camber is removed in a state of collapse after a hysterical interview when her husband calls and without regaining consciousness dies.

Lord Camber now renews his overtures to Esther Yorke in spite of appearances that point to Lady Camber's death being the result of Esther Yorke's administration of a poison to rid Lord Camber of his wife but he is tamed down in favour of Dr. Napier for whom all through Esther Yorke had the greatest regard and esteem.

Miss Joan Mayne played Esther Yorke with great charm and to her efforts were attributable what little success the piece achieved. Miss Beatrix Wynn who made her first appearance had a role which didn't seem to suit her for she hardly ever looked an invalid and her portrayal of a jilted wife was far from convincing. Mr. Norman Cannon as Lord Camber was again quite good and was easily the best of the remainder. Mr. Thorpe Mayne as Dr. Napier was, with the exception of his last effort where he was not too successful as a lover in a role that perhaps couldn't have been better filled by another member of the Company. Mr. Arthur Rigby as Sir Bedford Slifter relied too much on grimaces to be effective.

CHARGE AGAINST TRAMWAY EMPLOYEE.

CASE COMPOUNDED ON PAYMENT TO CHARITY.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Rustom Manekshah Marshall charged Mr. Sandwell of the B. E. S. and T. Company with assault, insult and intimidation. Mr. D. K. Billimoria appeared for the prosecution. It was stated that the complainant had taken some work, and the accused found fault with it. They had some discussion, and in the course of it, the accused caught him by the ear and assaulted him. The case was compounded, the accused agreeing to pay Rs. 30 in charity.

POSSESSING GIRL FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

WOMAN SENTENCED.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Shamsunderbai, a Hindu woman, was charged at the instance of Inspector Barnes with obtaining possession of a minor girl, Chandribai, for immoral purposes.

Inspector Sobajirao conducted the prosecution, while Mr. H. J. Dalal defended.

It was stated that about the beginning of August, 1919, Chandribai who was a little over 15 years of age and resided with her husband at Jacob's Circle, was kidnapped by Maruti and Mahadeo and was taken to the house and kept in a house of ill-fame at Thakoredwar. The girl stayed there for three days and was taken back to her husband's house. She again left her husband's house and the accused sent her to Ahmedabad. The accused made her follow the immoral profession. The girl was found by the police in the house of Narbada. Maruti and Mahadeo were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment at the last Criminal Sessions. The accused stated that the girl was kept in her house as the mistress of one Shanker Tanoo. The accused was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or, in default, two months more.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mr. V. G. Dalvi Barat-Law will deliver a lecture on "Speculation and Prices" to-day at 6 p.m. at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Whiteaway Laidlow Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. The meeting is open to the public.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were then Guests of Lt.-General Sir William and Lady Marshall at Dinner at their Residence, on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Marten, the Raja of Baria, Brigadier-General Hon. W. P. Hore Ruthven, Lt.-Colonel E. C. Kensington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Bowen left Government House Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

A STORMY MEETING.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BOARD.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

The Company's net profit during the year ending 31st March 1920 amounted to Rs. 1,23,01,06,065 which, with the sum brought forward viz. Rs. 26,81,12,9 from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,49,90,1,76-6-2. 2

The following sums amounting to Rs. 06,00000 have been appropriated from the profit:—

To Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 55,00,000 and Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for year under report Rs. 11,00,000

After making all these deductions there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 50,30,176-6.2. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 11,09,375 has been distributed as ad-interim dividend for six months ending 30th September 1919 as follows:—

On First Preference Shares Rs. 4-8-0 (less income tax) per share, that is, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 2,25,000; On Second Preference Shares Re. 0-6-6 (less income tax) per share that is, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital Rs. 2,84,375; On Ordinary Shares Rs. 3 per share free of income tax; Rs. 6,00,000. This leaves a balance of Rs. 39,20,801-6-2. Out of this sum, the Directors recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, i.e., Rs. 2,25,000 (less income tax), on First Preference Shares, and a final dividend of 7½ per cent per annum on the paid-up capital i.e., Rs. 2,62,500 (less income tax) on Second Preference Shares. They further recommend a final dividend of Rs 9 per share free income tax to the Ordinary Shareholders and a dividend of Rs. 60-13-4 per share, free of income tax, to the Deferred Shareholders, which would amount to Rs. 31,68,750. After making all these payments there will remain a balance of Rs. 2,64,551-6-2, which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Sassoon said:—

Owing to the absence of our Chairman, Sir Dorabji, in England, and as Mr. R. D. Tata being apointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, had to go to Simla, I have been asked to take the Chair. I feel I am a poor substitute and trust you will overlook any shortcomings.

Before moving the adoption of the Report, I would like to dwell briefly upon certain important events which occurred during the year under report and also certain features of the year's operation at the Company's Works.

At the outset, it is my melancholy duty to place on record the great loss sustained by the Company and by the industrial and commercial world of Bombay by the death of Sir Shapurji Broacha, who, as you know, was a tower of strength to numerous industries. Sir Shapurji took the greatest interest in the Tata Iron and Steel Company and his advice and help to the Company in matters financial were always of the utmost value.

The industrial upheaval which has been so marked a feature during the recent years all over the world has been slowly though steadily making its way into our country, and after numerous strikes in Cotton Mills, Railway Works, Jute Mills, etc., it would have been marvellous if the strike-fever did not overtake the operatives of the Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. Though strikes are held to be a legitimate weapon in the hands of workmen if their reasonable grievances are not satisfied by the employers, they are a source of great mischief and may harm the workmen more than the employers if brought about without due notice and without giving the employers sufficient time to investigate the alleged grievances. The strike at Jamshedpur took place on the 24th February when the General Manager was in Bombay and lasted till the 20th of March. A Committee of your Directors twice went to Jamshedpur and investigated the matter and the action which your Board of Directors and their Agents took to settle the workmen's differences and the concessions which were made to them were published in the newspapers from time to time and it is therefore annecessary to go into any detail on this occasion. I may say briefly, however, that the increase in wages granted to the men will amount to about 25 per cent. of the former total wages bill. This, however, does not take note of the promotions which deserving men have been receiving periodically or annually. Besides this, a Provident Fund and Service Rules providing for leave, etc., have been established and your Directors have reason to believe that all these concessions have given satisfaction to the workmen. I would like to take this opportunity to place on record our deep sense of appreciation of the co-operation of all the loyal employees of the Company, of all classes and creeds, in keeping the essential parts of the plant going in the midst of the most unfavourable and critical circumstances.

As the direct result of the concessions made to the workmen, the cost of production in all the departments of our Works has necessarily increased but our Management expect that when our Greater Extensions are completed and we are able to place on the market more varied products, it would be possible to appreciably reduce the increased cost of production.

Coming now to the accounts, you will note with satisfaction that the nett profits of the year ending 31st March 1920 are Rs. 1,15,31,363-9-5. You will also see from the accounts that from this amount Rs. 55 lakhs have been transferred to the Depreciation Fund. This includes a portion of the amount which under the scheme for Greater Extensions is to be set apart towards the cost of such Extensions. You will remember that we did not raise the whole of the additional capital required for the Greater Extensions either by shares or by debentures, but a part amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs was to be taken from the profits. When the Greater Extensions are completed there will be no need to set apart anything from the profits for the purpose, and it will only be necessary to provide such sums as will be essential for the actual depreciation of property. You will at once see that then a larger sum will be available for distribution among shareholders.

The work of our Greater Extensions is proceeding as rapidly and efficiently as circumstances permit. The labour unrest and strike have necessarily set back our progress all round, but efforts are being made to make up for lost time.

The Plate Mill is expected to be in operation early next year and the other items in our programme of Extensions will be completed from time to time.

As a result of the report made by a Special Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa to examine the problems and to submit recommendations regarding the growing town at Jamshedur and its suburbs, Government have under contemplation the creation of a Public Body somewhat on the lines of a Municipality. This matter has been engaging the attention of Government and your Board for some time, but it is doubtful whether anything definite will be done in the immediate future and before the Reformed Councils and Constitution of Government come into operation. In the meanwhile, good progress has been made in completing land acquisition proceedings, a vigorous policy has been followed in the matter of building additional bungalows, quarters for labour, the opening of [illegible] extension of water mains and water service conservancy and lighting.

Though not falling within the occurrences of the year under review, the recent abnormal rains and floods in the Singhbhum and Midnapore Districts need a brief reference. In view of the brief telegraphic messages published in newspapers from various places, you will be glad to hear that your Town and Works proper being situated all on comparatively high levels, were not affected directly by the floods of the rivers, though the effects of abnormally heavy downpour of rain did hamper our operations to some extent. The reports we have received from our Management we sustained damage by the flooding of dolomite quarries near Panposh and Gangapur by river and rain water and by wash-outs of railway lines on the Bengal Nagpur Railway between our Works and our Iron Ore Mines and between our Works and our Collieries and our dolomite and limestone quarries affected the operations for a few days. The stocks of raw materials held at the Works, however, helped us during this critical situation and except brief stoppages of some departments of work during the floods there has not been any prolonged stoppage of operations due to this cause. I should add, however, that a good number of our unskilled labour, mostly coolies living on the banks of rivers in their huts have suffered loss owing to the washing away of their huts by the rivers. Every possible help is being afforded for the re-building of these huts and housing of our labourers.

"HOOD-KINKING SHAREHOLDERS."

After some shareholders had spoken, Mr. M. Dumasia made a long speech.

Mr. Dumasia at the out-set said that the report was most unsatisfactory. It was remarkable not for what it contained but for what it omitted. They was an enormous strike which had lasted for so long. The enormous loss must have been felt not by the company but the whole thing had been omissed in the report in a couple of lines. He asked whether the Directors as trustees for the shareholders had discharged their duties properly. He thought not. They had made direct charges against the shareholders and hood-winking the shareholders and increased their original estimates by [illegible] lakhs. He said they were being led by the nose by Mr. Perin who was their Chief Engineer. The estimates instead of being made in Bombay were made in New York and had been exceeded by nearly 150 lakhs of rupees. They had not appointed the additional directors which were promised to be appointed last year. He strongly objected to the appointment of Mr. M. A. Tana of Bhavnagar, whose appointment was undertaken by the Company in the very beginning. He then read from the confidential report which he had got hold of.

Mr. Billimoria said they had not given any undertaking to the Bhavnagar State to apoint their nominee.

Mr. Dumasia persisted that they had given that undertaking.

There were some hot words exchanged here and Mr. Dumasia said that if Mr. Billimoria persisted in his statement he could only say it was "a lie."

At this here was a storm and most insulting epithets were flung at Mr. Dumasia by some of the shareholders.

Mr. Dumasia said all these abuses were hurled at him by hirelings. After some time the storm abated.

Continuing Mr. Dumasia said the estimates had all gone wrong, and he would move the rejection of the report. The shareholders had been hood-winked by the directors. He again continued reading from the confidential report.

The Chairman asked him at this point how he had got hold of the confidential report.

Mr. Dumasia said in an ironical tone that he had stolen it.

Mr. E. C. B. Ackworth was here observed taking down this statement.

Mr. Dumasia said Mr. Acworth was their paid servant and he must understand his position. He might be the Government solicitor, but he cared a two-pence for that. Mr. Acworth might take down anything, but he had no business to act against the interests of the shareholders. They paid him and he was their servant, and he must understand his position fully and clearly. He defied him to take him to a court of law; what he had said was in an ironical way, and they had no business to ask him how he had got hold of a confidential report.

Mr. Ackworth with the permission of the Chairman, said that he as the company's solicitor had taken down the statement of Mr. Dumasia, as to how he had come by the copy of the confidential report.

After some further discussion Mr. Dumasia dropped the idea of moving the rejection of the report as the information which he wished to have was promised to be supplied to him on his calling at the office.

The report was then put to vote and passed as also the recommendations contained therein. There was a great deal of storm during the whole meeting.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A storm has formed in the Bay and lies off Puri. The monsoon has accordingly strengthened in the North-West of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Simla, Kumaon Hills, East Central Provinces, Konkan and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Mysore, North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam West United Provinces, Gujrat, West Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Moulmein, Rangoon two inches; Minbi, Gaya, one and a half; Gorakhpur a quarter, Behranich three quarters; Simla one and a half; Nagpur two; Raipur one.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Coromandal Coast.

ALL INDIA S.-A. SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 7.

The 15th Session of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference will be held in Delhi on the 17th, 18th, and 19th December [illegible] along with this year's Conference, [illegible] J. Surgical, Sanitary, Indigenous [illegible] fant Welfare Exhibition will a[illegible] the Viceroy has been reque[illegible] the opening ceremony. Writt[illegible]ling with different subjects; [illegible] the Hon. Secretary by the 1[illegible]

[illegible] ter of building additional bungalows quarters for labour, the opening of [illegible] extension of water mains and water service conservancy and lighting.

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The report [illegible]
Council of his Excell[illegible]
Bombay on the Bill further[illegible]
Bombay Town Planning Act, 191[illegible]
Bill as amended by the Select Committee, [illegible]
now published by Government.

The Committee say:

We consider it desirable that, before a local authority is made liable for the execution of a town planning scheme in the framing of which it had no say, the consent of such local authority to the proposed transfer should be obtained. We have, therefore, amended Clause 2 of the Bill accordingly.

The amended clause reads.—

After Section 45 of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, the following section shall be inserted:—

"45A. When any local authority ceases to exist or ceases to have jurisdiction over any area included in a town planning scheme the property and rights vested in such local authority under this Act shall be subject to all charges and liabilities affecting the same, vest in such other local authority or authorities as the Governor in Council, with the consent of such authority or authorities, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" direct; and such local authority or each one of such local authorities shall have all the powers under this Act in respect of such scheme or such part of a scheme as comes within its jurisdiction which the local authority ceasing to exist or ceasing to have jurisdiction had."

OF S. P.

The following [illegible] published by local Government:—

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the City of Bombay Police (Second Amendment) Act, 1920.

2. In Sub-Section (2) of Section 6 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, after the words "Assistant Commissioner" where they occur for the first time, the words "and a Superintendent appointed under Section 7 (1)" shall be inserted; and after the words "Assistant Commissioner" where they occur for the second time, the words "or Superintendent" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Superintendents of Police in the City of Bombay cannot perform certain routine duties such as the signing of licenses and permits, imposed by the Act on the Commissioner of Police as the power of delegation in Section 6 is limited to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners. Superintendents are gazetted officers of standing and experience and in view of the increase in the work of the police it is advisable in the interests of police administration that the Commissioner of Police should be able to delegate to Superintendents the less important duties imposed on him by the Act.

The Agent of the P. and O. Co[illegible] that they are informed by their [illegible] that there will be no P. and O. [illegible] from Marseilles to London, in co[illegible] the Homeward Mail steamers, for [illegible] next twelve months.

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that while in Western countries ever conflicts arise between the oyers and the employees there fficient scope for negotiation, com- ise, conciliation, and arbitra- both the parties to the dispute be- n a position to understand each 's point of view, in India one the Capitalists, have the advantage perior education and financial rce, the other and steeped in acy, and poverty, which but too reaches the starvation stage, can brought to negotiate and understand value of compromise only under the fluence of outside leaders.

The success of the working classes in land depends, as Mr. Joshi points on their level of education. Systema- tempts are made there, not only to to them elementary education, he Compulsory Education Act, give them facilities to receive y and even higher education, ially to interest them in the with which they are vitally by means of tutorial classes, working men's colleges, unions, and branches of Educational Associations." r for some satisfaction that at least some of the educa- ds suggested above have successfully copied and has been due to the self- nd the progressive energy asts of the Social Service Joshi now pleads for ehensive programme through shment of a Workers' Educa- ssociation. As he happily phrases it, the English W. E. A. "con- stitutes an alliance of labour and learn- ing which foreshadows greater social and industrial changes than have yet been accomplished, by promising to equip the working classes with the power and knowledge requisite for the purpose of gaining control over their economic conditions". How does the W. E. A. work? It works through branches constituted on lines somewhat similar to the Trades Councils. There are local Federations of Trade Union Branches, Councils of Cooperative Societies, Adult Schools, Teachers' As- sociations, and other bodies operating within the branch area, in addition to which individuals interested in education are accepted as members. The Associa- tion had, at the end of 1917, 91 such branches with 2,336 affiliated organiza- tions and 10,750 members. An interest- ing point about the working of these bodies is that they are for most purposes autonomous. The extent of their work can be gauged by the fact that during the year 1918 there were 121 tutorial classes, 154 one-year classes, 70 study circles, and 526 public lectures. In addition, 131 lectures, conferences and discussions, and 118 informal talks were also arranged by all the branches together. The operations of the Associa- tion extend right up to the Universities. It has University Tutorial Class Joint Committees, which consist of an equal number of Labour and University re- presentatives, the latter providing the tutors for the classes.

Mr. Joshi wants a similar extensive educational propaganda for the labour- ing classes in India. He has not fought shy of the question of considering the financial aspect of his scheme. He points out that on the scale of expenses at present incurred by the Social Service League for conducting its night schools a provision for giving instruction to at least 50,000 workers can be made at an estimated cost of about 5 to 6 lakhs of rupees per year. Considering the gravity and the urgent importance of the problem he hopes that it should not be impossible to collect this sum if the Government, the Corporation, the employers and the University make common cause. If the 100 mills in Bombay were to earmark each a substantial sum for this purpose it should be easy to raise three lakhs annually. Mr. Joshi expects a lakh from rich millowners in Bombay and wishes the Government and the Cor- poration to agree to the contribution of one lakh each. For a city, whose war profits have been enormous, raising six lakhs a year should be a matter of no superabundant difficulty. But we are afraid that the capitalist in Bombay is still chained to the old nineteenth cen- tury ideal of conceiving the relation between Capital and Labour in a spirit of gain, instead looking upon it in a spirit of co-partnership. Mr. Joshi's scheme will materialise very quickly if we realise as soon as we can the necessity of taxing unearned increment, of making a substantial levy on behalf of the State on profits beyond a certain well- assessed margin and devoting the proceeds towards educating our working-class population. The spirit of philanthropy may come to Mr. Joshi's aid, and it will be in keeping with the best traditions of this city that it should do so. But we confess we have to ask the State to do its duty in this problem of reducing the appalling con- ditions of illiteracy in India instead of leaving it to private effort.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CRISIS.

We published in our yesterday's issue the representation of the G. I. P. Rail- way employees for increase in salaries and war and grain allowances, to the Acting Agent of the Railway Company, Mr. Rumboll, whose unsympathetic attitude towards the grievances of the employees evidently precipitated matters so much that the Executive of the Railwaymen's Conference at Igat- puri decided to give an ultimatum to the authorities. The employees take their stand on the terms of the Manmad agreement, happily arrived at between the then Agent, Sir Lawless Hepper, and the employees, and demand the fulfilment of its terms regarding revis- ed pay and war and grain allowances. What have been the exceptional circum- stances since Sir Lawless Hepper's de- parture, which have led Mr. Rumboll to put a new interpretation on the clauses of the agreement, we have yet to know. But the attitude which Mr. Rumboll has taken from the begin- ning towards the movement for in- creased salary is regrettable. Such attitude is pregnant with most disas- trous results, inasmuch as it is likely to lead to a complete deadlock and dislocation of traffic from Bombay to Delhi and Bom- bay to Nagpur. as it is more than pro- bable that the employees are determin- ed not to take things lying down. The demands of the employees are based on a valid document to the terms of which a more liberal interpretation has to be given than what Mr. Rumboll has been pleased to give in his reply to the chairman of the mass meeting at Igat- puri held on Monday. In this Mr. Rumboll seems to have circumscribed the operation of the clause in the Manmad agreement dealing with revised salaries and grain and war allowances. He points out that the clause in question was inserted in the agreement for the benefit of those cadres whose salaries had not been revised between 1914 and 1919. He, however, later on agreed, in order to effect a settlement, to treat all revisions of cadres as ordinary increases. But for reasons best known to himself he now finds it necessary to revise the wording of the clause, presumably to adapt it to his own interpretation and thus retain its original object. We are not, however, aware how far he is justified in making a departure, having once conceded the revised salaries as ordinary increase and modifying it in ac- cordance with its so-called original object. In reply to the men's demands the Acting Agent refuses point blank to accept the men's proposals, and requests the chairman of the mass meeting at Igatpuri to send four representatives of each department to interview him. In reply the men have made a counter- proposal and suggested a Board of Arbitration consisting of not less than five officers on behalf of the Compan to meet an enquivalent number of men' delegates to settle the points at issue The men are willing to abide by the decision of the Board of Arbitration provided the Agent, on his behalf, undertakes to accept it. Things are apparently gravitating towards catastrophe, and we trust that in view of the recent tension of feeling among the employees better counsel will prevail, and a great crisis averted by timely concession which is justly th railwaymen's due. After a carefu perusal of the correspondence which ha passed between the Agent and the em ployees we are of the opinion that public sympathy will be on the side of the employees whose just claims should no longer to be ignored, in view of the increased cost of living, by an unimagi native and unsympathetic official.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

A STUDENT.—Please write to the Registrar of the University on the subject.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, September 8, 1920.

EDUCATION OF THE PROLETARIAT.

d to notice a welcome ow change in the attitude bodies in regard to the edu- nd housing of our work ing The Government are, of alive to this matter and if the ation of elaborate schemes, the val of pious promises and occas- al homilies on the necessity of not rlooking the financial stringency sioned by the war a e regarded eir efforts to ac a partial ion of the proble y must said to have a great deal. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has not yet devoted sufficient attention to the question of educating the working class population of this city. The working classes as a whole are steeped in ignorance. The Municipal Corporation has woefully neglected their needs. But it is time the question of the education of these classes was faced with wisdom and promptitude. The principal remedy, of course, is the immediate introduction of the compul- sory system. But this remedy will not affect the present generation of workers and it will not also be enough. Some- thing more is needed. And we would in this connection draw the serious attention of the public to a suggestive contribution to the latest number of the "Social Service Quarterly," by Mr. N. M. Joshi. Mr. Joshi makes a spirited ap- peal for a Workers" Educational Associa- tion for Bombay on the lines of the Workers' Educational Association in England. He has had considerable opportunity of examining, during his recent visit, the conditions of the work- ing classes in England and in America n his article he makes many a constructive suggestion. There sagreement, we believe, with en he says that the most drawback of the labouring dia is their universal there is at present a eed for efforts being con- n the removal of this drawback. g upon the lessons to be the last two strikes of the Bombay, he remarks anised mass of illiterate ssation from work is on account of r consequent We do not for we have he blame for ill strikes rests we agree with

Notes of the Day.

League of Nations on Sanitary Duty.

At last the League of Nations has moved, not to separate the combatants in Eastern Europe, nor to establish and secure peace, not to admit the Central Powers and make the League which is now an alliance, a real League of all nations, but to collect subscrip- tions in order to combat the menace of typhus, now raging in Poland and Galicia Surely matters were made never more ridi- culous. The League of Nations was certain- ly meant for something higher. Who is res- ponsible for the emasculation of the League? Why has it ceased to function? Why is the Supreme Council that ought to have retired long ago and left the field to the League, still in power? Does the League jus ify its existence and its expectations merely by looking after the Polish typhus? Why does the League not go to the root cause? Why is there typhus in Poland? Instead of fighting typhus, why does not the League fight war in Poland, the prime cause of all the epidemics? T one thing that is required to remedy the situation is peace, but that is quite un- obtainable anywhere. Mr. Balfour wants immediately a quarter million of the ten mil lion required for fighting typhus. Not even ten times ten million would fulfil his purpose, so long as Poland persists, with the active aid of France and passive aid of Britain, in fighting with all its neighbours. The Lea- gue was ushered into the world to end war and secure peace and it is now on sanitary duty. Better that it should quietly dis- appear.

The Khoilafat Conference.

There were a few sapient critics who urged that Britain had exaggerated the question of Indian Moslem feelings and that the agi ta- tion would die away after a time, leaving Britain free to do anything she liked with Turkey. Britain may as well understand it it has not already realized that the question can have no rest, till the unjust peace terms imposed upon Turkey by sheer force are re- vised. Khilafat is a religious ques- tion. And where religion is concerned, Is- lam has never bargained. Over and above the political issues involved and even apart from the open breach of pledges by Britain, there is the religious aspect which no Maho- medan can ignore. The Khilafat Conference affirmed its unalterable decision to agi tate till the object for which it was brought into being was accomplished. The policy of plunder and distribution of spoils was clear- ly not the one which Britain should have, in the least encouraged, even independently of the definite pledges it had given. We have still faith enough in the capacity or Britain to recognise a hopeless situation and not to push matters to the extreme. The grant of independence of Sgypt is not without signi- ficence. The revision of the peace treaty with Germany has been already admitted by Britain in deeds if not in words. The Bri- tish Press with one voice has urged Britain to curtail its committmenat and retire from the Turkish terriories her has ocopied. Let us see what path Britain will choose, whether she will obsinaely stick to the spoilation of Turkey or admit her errors and strive to revise the Turkish Treaty.

Lord Mayor of Cork.

The British Ministry has replied to the Labour Party refusing point blank to release the Lord Mayor of Cork. It says that he was liable to be shot, that only a moderate term of imprisonment was awarded to him and that he was given all the privileges of a political prisoner. If he still refuses food and dies in prison, it is his concern and the Ministry will not mind it. The Ministry has firmly persuaded itself into the belief that such an inhuman act is really required in the interests of peace and order. But the very peace and order, about which the Ministry is so solicitous, call loudly and urgently for the release of the Lord Mayor The case is no longer one of argument, law and even justice. It is now one purely of humanity and in view of the larger and vital interest involved, the Ministry will com- mit an unpardonable blunder of which the effects will be far and wide, if it allows the Lord Mayor to die of starvation. After all, England wants to reconcile Ireland and not antagonise it permantly. There is also some- thing called world opinion which even mighty England cannot defy. It is not quite impossible to defend the shooting down of every Irishman wherever found, by using the very sophistical argu- ments employed by Mr. Bonar Law in defend- ing the treatment meted out to the Lord Mayor. But no British Ministry would dare embark upon a war of extinction. Now that Government have taken no steps to prevent police reprisals, the less they talk about peace and order, the better.

We Are Alone.

It is quite an organised cry that is raised by M. Anatole France that France stands alone at present in the world. In th beginning of the war, nations rushed from all quarters of the world to help France But France has not made a wise use of th victory gained and as M. Anatole France says, she has wearied all her friends by her arrogance, suspicious temper and bellicose ardour. Latterly she has not been true even to Britain. Colonel T. E. Lawrence allud s to the bitterness prevailing in Frnce recall ing the times of the Fashoda incident. Frenchmen themselves are not very ardent for peace and it is highly doubtful how far they will be able to save the peace of the world. as they are called upon to do by M. Ana- tole France The world will be highly thankful to France if she does not endanger peace; that is all.

Emir Feisul.

Colonel T. E. Lawrence refers to the ser- vices rendered by Emir Feisul during the war and says that his expulsion from Damas- cus is a poor return for them. There was some idea of the British taking him up as a candidate for the throne of Mesopotamia as a puppet King. But France has already rais- ed a hue and cry and Britain is not likely to offend France. Emir Feisul was useful when the war was on; now he may go in exile and quietly ruminate over his fate. There is nothing surprising in it. It is the common fate of all who invite the stranger to inter- vene. It is all the same no credit to the Allies, specially to Britain, that Emir Feisul is now a wanderer on the face of the earth. In the case of Syria, Britain has no face to talk to France. As Colonel Lawrence says, it would show a lack of humour if Britain reproved France for a battle near Damascus and the blotting out of the Syrian essay in self-Government, while Britain was fighting battles near Baghdad and trying to render the Mesopotamian incapable of self-Govern- ment, by smashing every head that raised it- self among them.

Exodus of Students.

Our Anglo-Indian friends are now nervous about the annual exodus of students to foreign countries in search of learning. The "Pioneer," in a highly ingenious article, in- quires whether the time has not come to prevent the exodus and tells us that our Universities should be self-sufficient, that Barristers are no better than Vakils, that Oxford and Cambridge are already over- crowded, that there is no scope for any intimate touch with Europeans, if there is a large colony of Indians outside, as if otherwise Europeans are very eager to fraternize with Indians. It is easy to un- derstand why the "Pioneer" has taken such a line. We do not quarrel with the idea that our Universities should be the best in the world. But the exodus of students does not in any way frighten us and we shall not allow ourselves to be deceived by interested critics like the "Pioneer." Let as many go to England and other foreign countries as can afford. In no way would India be a loser by the sonjourn of her sons for a time in foreign countries in search of the best education available. The "Pioneer" is afraid of nothing else but the political conse- quences; but surely it is time for it to outgrow such ideas. From all parts of the Empire students are to be encouraged to go to Oxford and Cambridge but Indians are to be denied education there! We do not make a fetish of foreign education but at the same time we are not blind to its advan- tages.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

PERIOD OF EXCITEMENT PASSES QUIETLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NATHGALIA, Sept. 6.

The following Press communique is issued:— Normal conditions have been established in Hazara District, North-west Frontier Pro- vince. A deputation of Peshawar Khans and Maulvis visited Manshera on the 31st August and attended a large and most satisfactory meeting at which general relief was express- ed that the elements of disorder had been removed and that a period of great excite- ment had passed without any violence or use of force.

The Peshawar deputation was able to testify to the sufferings of Muhajrins, and sympa- thetic efforts of Government to relieve them and also to contradict, on irrefutable evidence, which they had obtained, the malicious false hood regarding the British occupation of Mecca and Medina. People are gladly re- turning to their occupations, and there is a growing atmosphere of confidence and good- will.

Bodies of tribesmen in Black Mountain at- tacked the military cannot at Oghi, on the night of the 29th and 31st August. And, on both occasions, they were repulsed with very heavy losses. Our casualties were insignifi- cant. The Advanced Constabulary Post at Panchagali was evacuated, and burnt by the enemy. Aeroplanes have operated with effect against hostile gatherings in the tribal territory. The external situation is well in hand, and many of the tribal sections appear to realise the folly of this outbreak.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

GOVT. OF MYSORE'S OFFER OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 7.

With a view to utilising the Indian Insti- tute of Science, in such a way as to obtain the greatest amount of assistance possible in the investigation of chemical pro- blems, connected with the industrial deve- lopment of the State, the Government of Mysore have instituted a system of scholar- ships, in this connection, and in addition Government consider that facilities should be afforded to persons for carrying on investiga- tion into the possibilities of development of industries in the State, Government have offered six scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem during the first year, Rs. 60 per mensem second year, and Rs. 75 third year.

LIFE AND DEATH

NON-COOPERATION.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME APPROVED.

BY 148: 135 VOTES.

(By our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

One can only hope that to-day, the third day, of the Congress week, will see th close of the Subjects Committee discussions. The Congress adjourned yesterday after an agreement to condemn the Cabinet for its failure to deal with the Indian case. Some very choice epithets were showered on Mr. Montagu, yesterday, when the resolution was being moved. The most incisive speech being as usual of Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee. He is great in satire, and has a most graceful manner of conveying a deal of ridicule in a short phrase, apparently innocent of any hidden meaning. The Congress adjourned yesterday at 2, and is to meet again, in open session, to-morrow, the whole of to-day being devoted to the Subjects Committee debate. The resolution of Non-Cooperation has some thirty amendments to it, and it is reported that the President, even after exercising the utmost economy as regards time, will not be able to put the closure until late in the afternoon.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S SESSION.

The question has been invested with such an air of seriousness that the sessions of the Moslem League, which began this morning, paled into comparative insignificance. The Khilafat Conference had attracted the greatest enthusiam and attention, and the session of the Muslim League, highly important as it is from the constitutional point of view, has figured far less in the popular imagination. This is unjustifiable and unfortunate. Mr. Jinnah's addresse was a careful pronouncement which has provoked considerable thought. The Muslim League session will be watched with care and anxiety by leaders of constructive opinion in every camp and its proceeding will, no doubt, be influenced by the decision of the Subjects Committee in the matter of the Non-Cooperation resolution. It is as well at this stage to analyse the situation.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Congress Subjects Committee met again this afternoon at 2 o'clock and continued its sitting till 8 p.m. There was another animated discussion over Non-Cooperation movement, for nearly six hours, but no decision was arrived at. There were two substantive proposals before the meeting, one made by Mr. Gandhi, and the other made by Mr. C. R. Das. The previous day, both sides were keen to carry their proposals, and at every stage of discussion, notices of fresh amendments were given to the chairman. This procedure prolonged the discussion, indefinitely, and in the evening it was discovered useless to prolong the discussion which was adjourned till the following noon.

Very impressive and frank speeches were delivered by Messrs. Jinnah, Baptista and others on the one side, and by Mr. Shaukat Ali and several Mahomedans on the other. The impression created in the minds of the majority of the members was the impracticability of the programme sketched by Mr. Gandhi, though all were for the acceptance of the principle of Non-Cooperation as a political weapon to redress their grievances. At first, none of the parties showed any the least sign of yielding, but as the discussion proceeded, each side, though streng in upholding its programme, subscribed, in a very small extent, to the opinion of their opponents. As notice of a very large number of amendments were given, it was thought desirable to devote another day to discussing this important subject and if possible to come to a settlement. Consequently, it was decided to postpone the sitting of the Congress and hold the meeting of the Subjects Committee to morrow (Tuesday) at which this subject will be discussed throughout the day.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Congress, after a lengthy and heated debate a resolution was adopted approving Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Co-operation including renunciation of titles, boycott of Councils, Government and Government aided schools, Government social functions, boycott of foreign goods and gradual renunciation of practice by lawyers. The motion was carried by a narrow majority of about 15, 148 voting for Mr. Gandhi's proposal and 135 voting against. Mr. C. R. Das will move in open Congress to-morrow, an amendment arguing exclusion of the boycott of councils from Mr. Gandhi's programme.

An animated and lively debate is anticipated in to-morrow's Congress.

LATER.

After three days' mature consideration and animated discussion, the debate on Non-Co-operation resolution in the Subjects Committee of the Congress was concluded on Tuesday evening. The meeting of the Subjects Committee was held at 12 noon to-day in the rooms of the Indian Association and the discussion lasted for nearly six hours, after which it was decided to adopt Mr. Gandhi's resolution on the Non-Coperation movement. All the delegates elected on the Subjects Committee, numbering about 300, attended and a large number of them took part in the discussion. The meeting was throughout orderly, though at times the speeches were strong and enlivened here and there by sharp passages at arms among the opponents. Mr. Gandhi took a very strong attitude from the beginning and he stood by his motion firm like a rock, unmoved by either friendly appeals and suppliant entreaties or hostile threats. His adherents gave him their wholehearted support all through the debate.

The substantive motion before the house was the resolution drafted by the Reception Committee and thirty other amendments. Of these amendments the pricipal ones were those moved by Mr. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and on those amendments only votes were taken. Mr. Gandhi's amendment was his substantive motion on Non-Coperation. Mr. C. R. Das's amendment was on the lines of the resolution drafted by the Reception Committee, while Mr. Bepin Chandar Pal's amendment was practically a supervision (sic) of Mr. Ganhi's proposal. After the President had declared the debate to be closed, votes were recorded. Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal's amendment was first put to the vote and declared lost. The votes being counted, it was found that 124 voted for and 140 against the amendment. Mr. Pal demanded a poll and it was found that 135 voted for and 151 against it.

MR. GANDHI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Gandhi's amendment was then put to the vote and the President found some difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of votes for and aginst the amendment. A poll being taken it was found that 148 voted for and 133 against it. Mr. C. R. Das, who was acting as a teller for his party, disputed the figures on which there was a heated discussion and sharp passages of words between Messrs. Das and Pal, on one side, and Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee, on the other. Eventually, they agreed that they were in the minority and Mr. Gandhi's amendment was declared carried. This shut out all the other resolutions or amendments excepting the amendment moved by Mr. Vijaraghava Chariar of Madrts for boycott of foreign goods, which Mr. Gandhi accepted and which was tacked on to his amendment. The bulk of the Bengal delegates voted against Mr. Gandhi's amendment. At the open Congress to-morrow, Mr. Gandhi will move his resolution, which will be seconded by Pandit Motilal Nehru and supported by one speaker from each province.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution that will be moved in to-morrow's Congress runs thus:—In view of the fact that on the Khilafat question both the Indian and Imperial Governments have signally failed in their duty towards the Musalmans of India and the Prime Minister has deliberately broken his pledged word given to them and that it is the duty of every non-Moslem Indian in every legitimate manner to assist his Musalman brother in his attempt to remove the religious calamity that has overtaken him and in view of the fact that, in the matter of the events of the April of 1919, both the said Governments have grossly neglected or failed to protect the innocent people of the Punjab and punish officers guilty of unsoldierly and barbarous behaviour towards them and have exonerated Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who proved himself directly or indirectly responsible for most of the official crimes and callous to the sufferings of the people placed under his administration, and that the debate in the House of Commons, and specially in the House of Lords, betrayed a woeful lack of sympathy with the people of India and showed virtual support of the systematic terrorism and frightfulness adopted in the Punjab and that the latest Viceregal pronouncement is proof of entire absence of repentence in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab. This Congress is of opinion that there can be no contentment in India without redress of the two aforementioned wrongs and that the only effectual means to vindicate national honour and to prevent a repetition of similar wrongs in future is the establishment of Swarajya.

This Congress is further of opinion that there is no course left open for the people of India but to approve of and adopt the policy of progressive non-violent Non-Co-operation until the said wrongs are righted and Swarajya is established.

And in asmuch as a beginning should be made by the classes who have hitherto moulded and represented public opinion and in asmuch as Government consolidates its power through titles and honours bestowed on the people, through schools controlled by it, through its law courts and its Legislative Councils and in asmuch at it is desirable in the present state of the movement to take the minimum risk and o cali for the least sacrifice compatible with the attainment of the desired object, this Congress earnestly advice (a) surrender of titles and honorary officers and resignation of nominated posts in local bodies; (b) refusal to attend Government levees, durbars and other official and semi-official functions held by Government officials or in their honour, (c) gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges owned, aided or controlled by Government and in place of such schools and colleges establishment of national schools and colleges in the various privinces, (d) gradual boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and establishment of private arbitration courts by hem for the settlement of private disputes; (e) refusal on the part of the military, clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia; (f) withdrawal by candidates of their candidature for election to the reformed councils and refusal on the part of the voters to vote for any candidate who may despite the Congress' advice offer himself for election; (g) boycott of foreign goods and inasmuch a s he Non-Cooperation movement has been conceived as a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice, without which no nation can make real progress, and inasmuch as an opportunity should be given in the very first stage of Non-co-operation to every man, woman and child for such discipline and self-sacrifice, this Congress advises adoption of Swadeshi in piece goods on a vast scale and in asmuch as the existing mills of India with indigenous capital and control do not manufacture sufficient yarn and sufficient cloth for the requirements of the nation and are not likely to do so for a long time to come, this Congress advises immediately stimulation of further manufacture on a large scale by means of revising hand-spinning in every home and hand-weaving on the part of the millions of the weavers who have abandoned their ancient and honourable calling for want of encourage.

MR. JITENDRALAL BANNERJEAS' SPEECH.

CRITICISM OF MR. MONTAGU.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjea in his speech on the second resolution on the Punjab question said time was when the common trend of the Congress platform was faith in the British public and the British Parliament. To Indians the British Government here might be wicked and oppressive, but at Home everything was quite right. The British public was justice loving and liberty loving and they and Parliament would redress their wrongs. That delusion and many other delusions had passed. The British character stood racked before them, revealed in all its grossness, barbarity and selfishness and utter desire to exploit the world. That was the substance of the resolution before the Congress. They might as well have gone much further and said that it had shaken the little remnant of confidence which they ever had, not in the British Cabinet, but in the British people as a body. As the Chairman of the Reception Committee told them on Saturday and the lesson needed to be repeated again and again, the British came here not for philanthrophic purposes but for exploitation. They came here not under divine dispensation but for spoliation. The British would exploit them for all they were worth until they ended this spoliation by their own exertions.

MISTAKES OF THE CABINET.

The resolution referred to the despatch of the British Cabinet on the Hunter Committee's report. He would say first that that despatch was one-sided and that it ignored the Minority Report altogether. That was written by the Cabinet because the Minority report censured the conduct of British officials and this censure was not agreeable naturally enough to the British Cabinet which was interested not in arriving at justice but in screening the guilty. ("Shame"). In the second place the document was false. It gave a misleading version of things, it gave a perverse view of things. It was not simply false, it was hypocratical. It made strong professions of justice and fairplay, but when it came to acting on its professions it did nothing. The resolution spoke much about the British Cabinet. Now the Cabinet was an impersonal body. To say that the Cabinet had committed a wrong was to say nothing. Their condemnation as directed against the Cabinet in general was directed against Mr. Montagu in particular. There were people who said Mr. Montagu was a very capable and excellent Secretary of State, the best they ever had. He would say that Mr. Montagu was one of the worst. He was an insidious foe of the country. As for the despatch as a matter of fact though the voice might be the voice of Jacob the hand was the hand of Esau. The document purported to come in the name of the Cabnet, but in all its sentimental profession, in all its general platitudes they found the Roman hand of their well beloved friend, the Jew Secretary of State, Edwin Samuel Montagu. (Laughter and applause).

The President:—He may be a Jew but you must not call him a Jew. I must ask you not to make observations of that sort.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjea:—The president says that Mr. Montagu is a Jew but I must not call him a Jew. I bow to that decision. (Laughter.).

RABINDRANATH TAGORE CRITICISED.

Continuing he said that a movement had been set on foot that Mr. Montagu should be their next Viceroy. That movement was associated with the name of a poet whom they all revered. But in this matter Rabindranath Tagore's conduct had been premature, ill advised, unjust and against the wishes of his countrymen. In his noble poetry Tagore had voiced the sentiments of India, but here he had failed to do so, and had gone against the wishes of he majority of his countrymen. In so far as Rabindranath Tagore had attempted the appointment of Mr. Montagu as the Viceroy he (the speaker) said that Tagore had done wrong to his countrymen. (Cries of No, No, Not at all). If they questioned this they would question their sympathy for the Punjab. (Cries of "That is another matter".). Mr. Montagu had refused to take administrative action against the Punjab officers. (Cries of "Keep to the resolution"). Was it their wish that Mr. Montagu should be their next Viceroy (cries of No, No) to continue the same misdeeds in Bengal and the rest of India as were perpetrated in the Punjab. If that was their desire then they had gone very far indeed in mental servility. Personally he did not care whether Lord Chelmsford or Mr. Montagu or King Stork was the Viceroy. It was quite the same thing. It was the same machine they objected to. So long as that machine was there whether Mr Montagu or Lord Chelmsford or the Angel Gabriel they would object to all of them. He looked forward to the day when they would have the power of appointing and dismissing the Viceroy. In many of these resolutions they would find that their confidence in the British Government had been shaken. Their confidence in this man or that man had been shaken by this affair or that affair. But on one point they would find their resolutions solid. They would say nothing of how their confidence had been regained and recovered under the strong united guidance of their own countrymen. They might have lost confidence in Mr. Montagu and the British Cabinet, but far more than the confidence lost they had recovered their lost National conscience (A voice "Have we"?). They had recovered belief in their national strength, they had recovered belief in the possibility of National freedom and as this confidence went on increasing and solidifying what would happen was that the gigantic structure of British Government apparently solid like granite would tumble down like a house of cards and the Empire that came in a day would vanish in a night.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jairam Das of Sindh in Hindi and supported by Maulvi Azad Subhani of the United Provinces in Urdu and Mr. Panalal of the

(Continued on next page.)

MAHOMED ALI JINNAH.

Who is presiding over the special session of the Muslim League, now being held at Calcutta.

DON'T DRIVE TO DES...

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING TO ...

NON-COOPERATION ONLY ALTER...

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The All-India Moslem League commenced its special sittings in Calcutta on the ground floor of the Town Hall at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the League, occupied the chair. The attendance was very large, the hall being quite full. Among those on the platform were Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Jinnah, Mrs. Yakub Hassan, Lala Lajput Rai, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Maulana Akram Khan, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Irfan Ali, Swami Shraddananda, Mr. Ramamurti, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhuri, Mr. Duni Chand, Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar, Lala Girdharilal, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Syed Ali Nabi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Pandit Gokran Nath Misra and others.

The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Koran after which Hakim Maulana Abdul Ranf, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the audience. He spoke in Urdu and after he has spoken for an hour and ten minutes he was asked to finish as it was getting late. The President, who was garlanded amidst cheers, then addressed the assembly.

PAESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

He said:—Delegates of the Moslem League, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been called upon to preside over the special session of the Moslem League by virtue of its constitution which does not permit the election of a President except in the case of an annual sessions. The responsibility therefore of placing before you the grave aspects of the present situation has fallen on me as the President of the League. I am not going to tire you with weary details. We have met here principally to consider the situation that has arisen owing to the studied and persistent policy of the Government. Since the signing of the armistice first came the Rowlatt Bills accompanied by th Punjab atrocities and then came the spoliation of the Ottoman Empire (cries of "Shame") and the Khilafat. The on attacks our liberty the other our faith.

FAILURE OF INDIAN AND IMPERIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Now every country has two principal and vital functions to perform one to assert its voice in the interna... policy and the other to maintain internal ly the highest ideals of justice and humanity. But one must have one's own administration in one's own hands, (hear hear), to carry it on to one's own satisfaction. As we stand in inter-national matters, India's voice is represented through His Majesty the King of England's Government. Although nominally we happened to have two Indians, who were supposed to represent us, they were neither the chosen nor the accredited representatives of India. The result was that notwitstanding the unanimous opinion of the Musalmans and in breach of the Prime Minister's solemn pledges, unchivalrous and outrageous terms have been imposed upon Turkey ("shame") and the Ottoman Empire has been served for plunder and broken up by the Allies under the guise of mandates. This, thank God, has at last convinced us one and all that we can no longer abide our trust either in the Government of India or in the Government of His Majesty the King of England (applause) to represent India in international matters. The Indian Press is flooded by accounts of occurrences in the Colonies which should but show well how India is sacrificed to the individual interests of these Englishmen, who have settled in these Colonies which India's man-power and India's work power have built.

THE PUNJAB.

Now let us turn to the Punjab. That star chamber legislation named after the notorious chairman of the Rowlatt Committee was launched by the Government of Lord Chelmsford and it resulted in those celebrated crimes which neither words of men nor tears of women can wash away. An error of judgment, they call it. If that is the last word I agree with them, an error of judgment it is and they shall have to pay for it if not to-day then to-morrow. (Hear hear) One thing there is which is indisputable and that is that this Government must go and give place to a complete responsible Government. (Hear hear and applause). Meerings of the Congress and the Moslem League will not effect this. We shall have to think out some course more effective than passing resolutions of disapproval to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India. We shall surely find a way even as France and Italy did and the new born Egypt has. We are not going to rest content until we have attained the fullest political freedom in our own country. (Hear hear.) Mr. Gandhi has placed his programme of Non-Co-operation supported by the authority of the Khilafat Conference before the country. It is now for you to consider whether or not you approve of its details. The operations of this scheme will strike at the individual in each of you and, therefore, it rests with you alone to measure your strength and to weigh the pros and the cons of the question before you arrive at a decision. But, once you have decided to march let there be no retreat under any circumstances. ("No," "no," "never"). In the meanwhile there sits in the olympian Simla a self-satisfied Viceroy who alternatively offers his sympathies to us, unfortunate Musulmans, and regrets Mahatma Gandhi's "a foolish of all foolish schemes" (shame) being fortified with a character certificate from His Majesty's Government in a recent despatch from "Home." This is the changed angle of vision, of which we heard such high sounding phrases during those critical stages of the war when India's blood and India's gold was sought and unfortunately given to break Turkey and buy the fetters of the Rowlatt legislation. One degrading measure upon another can lead people to only one end. It led Russia to Bolshevism. It has led Ireland to Sinn-Fienism. May it lead India to freedom! (Applause.) The unsatisfactory character of the "Reforms" evolved by the timidity of Mr. Montagu and the prejudice of Lord Chelmsford marred by its own Rules and Regulations and worked under the influence of Lord Chelmsford's Government offers us "License for liberty and license does not compensate for liberty." And if I may quote here the words of a well-known author this is what he says "License for liberty and license does not compensate for liberty." We may have Indians as Lieutenant-Governors and Governors and for the matter of that Viceroys. That is license but that is not liberty. (Hear hear.) What we want is true political freedom of the people and no posts and positions in Government. (Applause.) And secondly, the unusual haste displayed in the passing of the Rowlatt Act before the new Council and contrary to the universal opinion only goes to illustrate the policy of the Government and when in the Punjab this universal opposition against the Rowlatt Act manifested itself through constitutional methods it fell to the lot of the Lieutenant-Governor to dishonestly characterise it as "Open Rebellion." Only his administrative genius could have conjured up a vision of "Open Rebillion" in a country whose people have been brutally unarmed and only his cowardly spirit could have requistioned the application of Martial Law, secure in his knowledge that weaponless there could be no retaliation. (Shame.) Martial Law was introduced and the manner and circumstances of its proclamation and its administration were calculated to destroy political freedom and political life not only in the Punjab but throughout India, by striking terror into the hearts of its people. The majority report of the Hunter Committee is one more flagrant and disgraceful instance that there can be no justice when there is a conflict between an Englishman and an Indian. The Government of India with their keen sense of humour and characteristic modesty proceed to forward a resolution in their despatch to the Secretary of State commending their conduct, blind to the fact that they were in the position of an accused passing judgment.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

Now let us turn to the great "error of judgment." The judicious finding of the Cabinet which itself is an error of judgment. To follow up the events in sequence, I must mention the Parliamentary debate which forgot the Punjab and discussed General Dyer. Of course, Mr. Montagu had not the time to put India's case before the House, being far too busy offering personal explanations and the blue and brainless blood of England to their crowning glory carried the the infamous resolution of Lord Finlay. And what of the sacred land of the Crescent and Star and the blue and golden Bosphorous, its capital seized and the Khalif virtually a prisoner his own territories overrun by Allied troops groaning under an imposition of impossible terms! It is a death warrant and not a treaty. These are the enormities crying aloud, and we have met to-day face to face with a dangerous and most unprecedented situation. The solution is not easy and the difficurties are great.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

But, I cannot ask the people to submit to the wrong; yet I would still ask the Government not to drive the people of India to desperation or else there is no other course left open to the people except to inaugurate the policy of Non-Cooperation ("hear, hear" and applause) though not necessarily the programme of Mr. Gandhi ("no," "no"). I do not wish to detain you any more but before I sit down I will only say this: Remember that united we stand; divided we fall ("hear, hear" and applause) and throughout your discussion, I beg of you not to lose sight of that. I am certain that every member of the Moslem League will rise to that high sense of duty which he owes to his community and his country and in the course of your deliberations and discussions whatever the differences of opinion

(Continued on next page.)

...GOON A ...WORD."

...TELEGRAM.)

...LONDON, Sept. 6.
...12 noon, Sept. 8.

...ed Trades' Union Congress, wh... it is hoped, will avert the threatened coal strike by securing mediation between the miners and the Government opened at Portsmouth today in the presence of over 950 delegates. Mr. J. H. Thomas M.P. presided.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LATER.

In the course of his Presidential Address at the Trades' Union Congress Mr. Thomas said that looking at the position at home and abroad he would indeed be an optimist who could find occasion for anything but apprehension. Mr. Thomas went on to justify the formation of the Council of Action and declared that the Council was determined to see that the objects for which it was erected, namely, complete independence of Poland and peace with Russia were carried out and having done that it would be content with the result of its labours.

Mr. Thomas did not believe that the workers were anxious to fightagainst the consolidation of capitalist interest merely for the sake of fighting, but the other side must clearly understand that the years of sacrifice, which had placed the worker in the position he held today, must not be lost and they must be prepared not as a section but as a movement to accept any challenge to their industrial freedom or economic emancipation.

Referring to Ireland Mr. Thomas said:—"The position in Ireland today is dangerous and sooner or later it cannot fail to result in open conflict, the effects of which would shake the very foundations of the Empire. The Irish people can still be made friends of England. Let the Government drop the present bill and cement that friendship with the bold and clear recognition of Dominion Home Rule. Let the Government realise that militarism in Ireland has failed as it was bound to fail. You cannot dragoon a nation by sword."

SHORT TIME WORKING.

DECISION TO BE ARRIVED AT SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Sept. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 7.

In consequence of the continued slackness of the demand for cotton goods, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester has decided to discuss the whole question of short time working. The decision will affect hundreds of thousands of workers.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE MALAVA'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

According to newspapers the Malaya which is carrying the Duke of Connaught to India will leave Portsmouth on December 9th arriving at Port Said on December 23rd. She will proceed afterwards to Madras and Singapore arriving on January 10th and 17th respectively and will leave Singapore for Bombay to re-embark the Duke of Connaught for England on February 17th.

"GOVT. TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE."

TRADE UNION CONGRESS AND MAYOR OF CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Sept. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 7.

The Trades Union Congress has passed resolution, expressing its indignation at Government's decision to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die. "We in the name of the whole organised Labour movement will hold the Government responsible for the death of the Mayor and remind them that such blind stupidity will render reconciliation between Ireland and England almost impossible."

The Congress adjourned till to-morrow without touching upon the coal crisis.

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S REFUSAL TO INTERFERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

New York.—The State Department has sent a letter to Mr. MacSweney's brother saying it is not in a position to protest to the British authorities against the arrest and imprisonment of one who is not a citizen of the United States.

...ATION BY REDS.

ALLEGED BRITISH INTRIGUE WITH AFGHAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

A Moscow wireless reports that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed in Bokhara where the Red troops have occupied the principal military points. The wireless adds that documents were found revealing British intrigues with the Afghan Government.

GEN. WRANGEL'S SUCCESSFUL COUNTER OFFENSIVE.

REDS RETREATING TOWARD DNIEPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

Constantinople.—According to the latest official Russian news General Wrangel's counter-offensive has been successful and the Reds are retreating rapidly towards the Dnieper.

MORE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST RUSSIANS JOIN WRANGEL.

TOTAL OF 18,000 UP TO PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

Warsaw.—Another detachment of anti-Bolshevist Russians has left to join General Wrangel. Up to the present 18,000 men have left to take up arms with General Wrangel.

POLISH OCCUPATION OF E. GALICIA.

PROTEST BY GENERAL PAWLENKO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 7.

A telegram from Vienna states that as protest against the occupation of Eastern Galicia by the Poles, a cavalry division composed of Galicians and Ukrainians under General Pawlenko, who has been actively fighting the Bolsheviks, crossed into Czecho-Slovakia with the whole of its staff, horses and ammunition and has been interned.

BRITISH STEAMER WITH MUNITIONS FOR POLAND.

REFUSED PASSAGE THROUGH KIEL CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

Berlin.—The "Vossische Zeitung" reports that a British steamer from France for Danzig has been refused passage through the Kiel Canal on the ground that she is carrying 1000 tons of munitions for Poland.

SEQUEL TO BRESLAU INCIDENT.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT POLICE PRESIDENT DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 7.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially announced that the Prussian Government has dismissed Eugen Ernst, who is described as the Social Democrat Police President of Breslau, in connection with the attack on the French Consulate. Ernst says he was absent at the time of the outbreak. He has relieved the officers directly responsible of their duties and eleven arrests have been made.

TROUBLES AT GOVT. PRESSES

MR. KHAPARDE'S MOTION OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The following resolution of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde has been admitted for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the appointment of a mixed committee of Officials and Non-Officials to investigate and report on the causes of the troubles in the Government presses in Simla, Delhi, and Calcutta and propose remedial measures."

MESOPOTAMIA.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE ARMOURED TRAIN.

BRITISH CREW'S FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 8.

Another regrettable episode involving overwhelming of the British crew of an armoured train after a gallant fight is narrated in to-night's War Office communique regarding Mesopotamia. It appears that the garrison of the camp at the Samawah railway station was being withdrawn to the town and that an armoured train was covering the operation. The train broke down and was rushed by some four thousand insurgents. It is reported that the crew put up a resolute defence and inflicted five hundred casualties but were finally overpowered and forty including two British officers are reported missing. The insurgents captured with the train one thirteen pounder gun, one Lewis gun, three Hotchkiss machine-guns and forty boxes of ammunition.

Reports from the other parts of Mesopotamia show that the Assistant Political Officer at Hit on the Upper Euphrates has been withdrawn by an armoured car to Ramadi, while north of Bagdad a train attempting to reach Reled from Samara was fired on and compelled to turn back. The Eigh'y-fifth Brigade has reached Museyis on the Middle Euphrates and found the bridge across the river partly destroyed.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

ELECTION OF GENERAL OBREGON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 7.

Mexico City.—General Obregon has been elected President of Mexico. He was formerly Minister of War and staged the *coup d'etat*, which led to the overthrow of Carranza.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 7.

Hayashi, the new Japanese Ambassador, expressed in an interivew grateful appreciation of the cordial welcome and magnificent hospitality shown by the British authorities at ports in India and Egypt, where his boat touched.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

DEMAND FOR REFORMS.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Sept. 7.

A very large mass meeting was held here and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The Frontier Province having rendered most valuable services in war should not be deprived of the Reform Scheme and the elective system for Municipal and District Boards and requests the introduction of these measures immediately. It was also resolved to hold a Frontier Provincial Conference in November.

Mr. Tahlram Gangaram and others delivered speeches welcoming General Leslie, commanding the Waziristan force.

EUROPEAN SUSPECT'S ARREST.

SEVERAL CHARGES PREFERRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Some time ago a European named C. R Lewis, alias Capewell, was arrested at Burdwan railway station in connection with the murder of Colonel Tufnell. From the enquiries made by the police, it has been ascertained that he and another deserter are believed to be concerned in robberies in Madras and Bombay. They had since been made over to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay and Madras on charges of robbery, theft, desertion, and misappropriation of Goverment money.

CEYLON TEA SALES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

Fully 114 million pounds were offered at to-day's tea sale the quality and selection being about on par with the last week. Market was not very brisk, but there was a very fair demand for fine teas. Prices for broken orange pekoes were dearer, while other grades of the same quality remained firm. Low Medium and Common Pekoes were fully firm, finer Orange Pekoes were irregular and Weaker Medium and Common were quite steady. Dosts Fannings were firm.

The Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association have telegraphed to the Commerce Member Government of India strongly protesting against the exchange policy of Government. The Association have also sent a lengthy telegram to the Special Congress urging that body to take up for consideration exchange policy of Government and to condemn continued sales of Reverse Councils and proposed fixing of sovereigns' value at Rs. 10.

THE THIN END!

WHAT "VOLUNTARY" REPATRIATION MEANS.

INDIANS RESOLVE TO OPPOSE THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The "Bharatmitra," a Hindi daily in Calcutta has received the following special cablegram from Durban, South Africa:—"Voluntary repatriation means forfeiture of domicile, £25 allowed to take away including both gold and jewellery. Indians have resolved to educate people and generally oppose the scheme."

REVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN?

"ENGLISHMAN'S" VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The Frontier Correspondent of the "Englishman" writing on Friday last says:—Terror and anarchy reigns everywhere. People talk of a revolution in Afghanistan as they foresee that Sirdar Inayatullah Khan, the unfortunate heir-apparent of His Majesty the deceased Amir, is likely to enlist wide sympathy the signs of which are found everywhere. The Amir apprehended this long ago, and secretly hanged his uncle Sardar Nasrullah Khan, his predecessor on the Kabul Throne. But now it is believed that if he repeats his cruel act by putting an end to his brother's life he will soon be faced by an appalling disaster. The famous Mahmud Tarzi is still high in favour with the Amir. Sardar Abdul Quoddas Khan, Prime Minister seems to have lost his importance in the Court as his policy is no longer adopted by the Amir.

General Nadir Khan with his plenipotentiaries is struggling to establish his will. It is believed, in official circles, that the Afghan Delegation will soon be coming to India with the approved Draft Treaty for final settlement and signatures.

About 800 more Muhajrins have returned from Kabul to-day, making a total of some 6,000 who have come back so far, via the Khyber Pass. Some have reached Peshawar via the Mahrzand country, and many are pouring in from different routes. It is believed that 99 per cent. will come back to settle in their deserted homes.

SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Tuesday Sir Chunnilal H. Setalvad the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The Vice-Chancellor having appointed Tuesday as a Graduation Day the degree of B. A., B. E., M. B., B. S., B. Sc., etc., were conferred on the candidates.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year:—Principal B. Blaster, S.J.; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Al. A. M. khan and Dr. E. N. Rasing.

Dr. E. N. Rasing was appointed a representative of the University on the Joint School Leaving Examination Board in place of Dr. H Mann who had vacated his seat.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved a proposal to permit unsuccessful candidates at all medical examinations without putting in fresh attendance at a Medical College. He said the proposal had been unanimously recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate. and as there was only one Medical College in the Presidency they had to adopt that course.

Principal Masani seconded and the motion was accepted.

On the motion of Dr. N. A. F. Moos the proposal to so amend the regulations relating to the M. A., and M. Sc., examinations as to prevent a candidate who had passed one of these examinations in one of the mathematics groups from appearing at the other examination in the same group, was adopted.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

Prof. V. B. Naik moved, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate, that the following regulations be substituted for the existing regulations 4 and 5:—

"4. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the School Leaving Examination, belongs to a registered School, he must submit his application through the Head Master of such School in the prescribed form. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the month of June of the calendar year preceding that in which he applies, attended any other registered School or Schools, his application must further be countersigned by the Head Master of each such School.

"5. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the School Leaving Examination, does not belong to a registered School, he must appear at the preliminary examination to be conducted by any registered School approved by the Board for that purpose, on payment of a fee fixed by the Board, and submit his application through the Head Master of such School with a certificate from the latter that he considers the candidate a fit person, as regards character and knowledge, to be admitted to the Examination. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the month of June of the Calendar year preceding that in which he applies, attended any registered School or Schools, his application must further be countersigned by the Head Master of each such School."

The motion was accepted.

The Hon. Mr. K. P. Paranjpye moved that:

"The Matriculation Examination of every Indian University will be deemed equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University, provided the candidate has completed sixteen years of age on or before the 1st of August next following the Examination he has passed."

This was to take retrospective effect from 20th June, 1920.

Mr. K. Natarajan seconded.

Sir L. A. Shah moved an amendment to regulation 159:—

That the words "in the academic year in which he seeks admission in this University" be substituted for the words "next following the Examination he has passed."

The proposition as amended was adopted.

"STATESMAN" BOYCOTTED.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

MR. JONES' REGRETS.

At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Babu Nirmal Chunder Chunder moved:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation advertisements in the "Statesman" should be discontinued."

He said that at any other place in moving this resolution no speech would be absolutely necessary. As a matter of fact at another place he had the honour of moving, not a quite identical, but a very similar resolution, and there no speech was made though his resolution was carried absolutely without opposition. But public opinion had had very little influence on this Corporation. He did not think he need prove that. Take this particular instance. The people of India with rare unanimity and without the least ambiguity expressed themselves against this particular newspaper and yet not a single Commissioner came forward to echo inside this Corporation the decrying cry of condemnation that could be heard outside throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. On the other hand attempts were made to dissuade him with the not very plausible excuse that he was introducing politics into the pure and serene atmosphere of this Corporation.

Mr. Jones (Editor of the "Statesman"):—May I make a personal statement?

Babu Durga Charan Bannerjee: I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman: I will deal with the point of order. I leave it to the House whether they will hear Mr. Jones or not.

Babu Surendra Nath Mullick: Mr. Jones is not the "Statesman."

Mr. D. C. Ghose: May I say one word (cries of "order order").

The Chairman: Do you wish to hear Mr. Jones or not?

Babu Nirmal Chunder Chunder: After the motion is disposed of we shall be very glad to hear him.

The Chairman: You will not hear him now. The House was against hearing Mr. Jones.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried by 19 votes to 4 votes.

RESULT OF POLLING.

A poll was demanded and taken.

The Chairman announced that the result of the poll was that 22 voted for and 6 against the motion which was carried.

The House then agreed to hear Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES' STATEMENT.

Mr. J. A. Jones, Editor of the "Statesman" who is also a Corporator, said that he was glad that it now fell upon him to speak after a poll had been taken so that his statement could not be regarded as inspired by any interested motive. He wished to repeat what he had already said in another place that the article to which exception had been taken was a purely political criticism directed against a political leader and had no personal implication whatever, no reference to Mr. Tilak's personal history but solely to his career as a politician which he had always regarded as a legitimate subject for criticism. His second statement which he wished to make was that while he could not withdraw the view which he conscientiously held he was sure no one here would wish him to withdraw such a view—he did wish to express regret that the article should have appeared at an inopportune time and that it had caused pain mentally. It had never been his desire at any time in the whole of his journalistic career to cause any pain to any one and he could assure his friends that he regretted the article should have appeared at an inopportune time and that it should have given pain to many people. He thought he might add also that from the demonstrations which had been given all over India after the death of Mr. Tilak, he was convinced that Mr. Tilak must have had great qualities of heart and head which ought to have been taken into account in any verdict upon him and which in this particular instance was unfortunately omitted.

[It may be noted that the Associated Press did not think it worth while to wire this piece of news.—Ed. "B. C."]

DON'T DRIVE PEOPLE TO DESPERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

may be we must give credit to each other that each in his own way is doing his best for his Motherland and for his home and for his country. In that spirit, I would urge upon you to proceed with your deliberations and I have no doubt that the collective wisdom, the united wisdom of the best intellect of the Mussalmans will not fail to find a solution for a question which we consider from a purely Mussalman point of view as a matter of life and death, namely, the Khilafat question. I have no doubt that with over seventy millions of Mussalmans led by the best intellect and brains of the community success is assured ("hear hear" and applause).

The League then adjourned till the evening.

LATEST CABLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

ST. LEGER BETTING.—9 to 4 against Spion Kop, 9 to 2 against Orpheus, 8 to 1 against Silver, 100 to 9 against Black Gauntlet and 20 to 1 against Allenby and Abbots Trace.

Mr. Ernest Arthur Gowers, Secretary to the Civil Service Arbitration Board, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of Mines.

ANTWERP.—Fifty kilometre Ridden Race was won by Lieutenant Johansen (Norway) in three hours five minutes. Captain Vidart (France) was second and Lieutenant Moormans (Belgium) third.

BERLIN.—A supply-train for French troops in Upper Silesia was held up by the Railways Committee. A million rifle cartridges were unloaded and cases exploded. The Imperial authorities have already taken proceedings against culprits.

PARIS.—The Foreign Office information leads to the calculation that 128,000 Bolshevik troops have taken refuge in East Prussia. The Polish Government is dissatisfied with the internment conditions as Bolshevist bands are roaming about at large in East Prussia and are even recrossing the frontier and attacking Polish villages, then again taking refuge in Germany. This manoeuvre was adopted in the attack on the fortress of Osowiec and Suwalki. Poland has requested the Allies to require Germany properly to intern and disarm the refugees.

WARSAW.—Hostilities between the Poles and Lithuanians are virtually ended. Peace negotiations are expected to be held immediately at Marienpol.

NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

Central Provinces in Hindi and carried unanimously. The Congress then adjourned.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

GUJARATI PRESS OPINIONS.

THE "SANJ VARTMAN".

The presidential speech—which is marked by it's thoroughness and sobriety—that Lala Lajpatrai delivered at Calcutta has made quite evident that the All-India Congress Committee showed great wisdom in choosing him to preside over the extraordinary session of the Congress. His speech is exceedingly moderate in tone—so much so that even a hide-bound Moderate would be proud of it. It is conspicuous in its absence of invectives or impassioned denunciations. Lala Lajpatrai has done well in refraining from making himself a partisan on the burning question of Non-Cooperation on which the country has been sharply divided. His part is one that is worthy of a great well-wisher of the British Empire.

"PRAJAMITRA AND PARSEE."

The whole nation is proud of the speech of Lala Lajpatrai. Though he had touched many delicate questions, the speech was throughout characterised by its sober reasoning and judicious thoroughness. One cannot but highly admire the accuracy with which he had traversed the whole field of Government's reports and records to make threadbare the situation in the Punjab and in order to find out the real causes giving rise to the disturbances there. The paper pays him high compliments for his neutrality on the question of Non-Cooperation and adds that his attitude administers a good lesson to leaders like Mr. S. N. Banerjea.

THE "JAME JAMSHED."

The "Jame Jamshed" commends the decision of the Moderates to abstain from attending the Congress and adds that the shameful treatment accorded to Mrs. Besant justifies the propriety of their decision. It expresses its opinion that with reference to the Punjab question, the President has voiced the sentiment of the whole nation. The people will not forget the grievous incidents of the last year as long as no authoritative announcement has been made to punish the offenders in accordance with the proclamation of his Majesty's Government.

NON-COOPERATION.

WHAT AN ECONOMIST THINKS OF IT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Mr. J. W. Petavel, lecturer on Poverty Problem," Calcutta University has written a long letter on the constructive side on Non-Co-operation movement. He says:—Under medium conditions the cost of producing various necessaries of life is enormously below the purchase price. It follows that if we organised a number of people to produce the principal necessaries for themselves they can be very comfortably off, working very moderately. Another important factor in this connection is that they need not all do manual labour. It is possible for the Non-Co-operators to organise industries in which the people will be able to make a very comfortable living. In that way it would be quite easy with the enormous number of supporters of the movement, to ensure that enough would be purchased from their organisation for it to have quite enough money income to give its employees a decent proportion of their salary in cash. Under the existing economic situation, the Non-Co-operation movement cannot fail to lead straight to a development of that kind. Those who are ignorant of modern economics will say "moonshine" to all this, and live for a little while in a fools' paradise, but they will soon be turned out of it, and they will soon see that the Non-Co-operation movement, though it will not bring things to a sudden stop as some of its supporters may imagine, will almost certainly start a creeping paralysis, in our whole system as it is now, that it will not get rid of without reforming itself very radically.

IGATPURI CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

(Associated Press.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 6.

The Conference of the G. I. P. Railway employees has suggested to the Agent as a last resort that he may refer the points of difference between the employees and the Agent to a committee composed of an equal number of officers and men by whose decisions the men will abide, provided the Agent also undertook to abide by the Committee's decision. In case of the division of opinion in the Committee, those points of differences shall be referred to a third arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon.

AGENT'S REPLY TO G. I. P. EMPLOYEES.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTS ARBITRATION

(From O Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 7.

The Agent's reply to our ultimatum transmitted by wire, reads as under:—

"Your telegram fifth to hand. The clause in the Manmad Agreement to which you refer, was inserted to give compensation to those whose cadres had not been revised between 1914 and 1919, when though not accepting your contention that ten per cent. deduction was not in accord with the Manmad Agreement, I agreed in order to effect a settlement to treat all revisions of cadres as ordinary increases. It became necessary to revise the wording of the clause to retain its original object, namely, compensation to those whose cadres had not been revised. Regret, am not able to agree that because I have agreed to cancel ten per cent. deduction it gives you the right to claim from 1st April, 1919, your arrears which Sir Lawless Hepper decided in his telegram of 11th April (quoted in para 6 of my letter) were to be paid from 1st September, 1919, which date was accepted by the Chairman, Manmad, in his telegram of the same date. As regards war allowance it is admitted by you that it was accepted by the delegates at the Manmad meeting that the war allowance was to bt absorbed in the revision their agreed upon, which revision took this into consideration. The Railway Board's letter merely states that where this allowance still exists, it should be treated as having ceased with effect from September 1920. The provision of suitable maxima is provided for under the Manmad agreement. Your proposals go beyond that agreement and cannot be accepted. If you are not satisfied with this reply I would again suggest that you accept my offer and send four representatives of each department to interview me. I consider this far more satisfactory manner of settling differences than the present method."

EMPLOYEE'S REPLY.

The reading of this telegram intensely exacerbated the delegates and after animated and prolonged discussion lasting for hours, the conference arrived at the decision as embodied in the following resolution:—

"Your wire 273 to hand. We regret you should have adopted measures that in any other country would have led to drastic measures. We, however, are still desirous of amicable settlement, therefore, as a final proposal we suggest that you should appoint any number of officers, but not less than five to meet an equivalent number of delegates selected from this conference either here or in Bombay to settle the remaining three points. We are then prepared to accept the decision of that Arbitration Board, provided you give your assurance that you would do likewise. Should a division occur in the Board, an Arbitrator should be appointed who will be acceptable to both sides. As the feeling on the whole line, as communicated by hundreds of telegrams, is getting more serious, we trust you will avoid an anticipated catastrophe and put in our hands the means of saving the situation."

SEQUEL TO RAILWAY COLLISION AT HOTGI.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the Talukdari Magistrate's Court at Sholapur, the case was disposed of, in which accused, Cowasji Kuverji, a Parsi driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was charged under Section 101 of the Railways' Act with endangering the safety of persons when on duty by running against signals on the night of 10th May, 1920, at Hotgi station. Mr. Yerodekar, Railway Prosecutor, Poona, prosecuted; while Messrs. H. B. Spencer and Apte, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on 10th May, 1920, at about 12 midnight the accused driving 187 Down goods train from Sholapur to Hotgi ran against signals and collided with the engine of 174 Up goods train which was at the Hotgi station awaiting shunting.

The accused's defence was that the signals were not against him, but were lowered for his reception. That finding another engine in his path he tried his best to avert an accident by applying his brakes, with the result that there was only a slight collision: that he was in no way to blame for that collision. That it was the fault of the prosecution witness, who blocked the line for his reception, and at the same time gave authority to Mr. Potter, the driver of 174 Up goods train, to enter block section for purposes of shunting.

In virtue of the defence contention an experimental train was run, all concerned, including the Magistrate, being present, when it was ascertained that the defence contention was right, and that in spite of all the efforts of the driver, the train could not reach the point of accident. After recording some further evidence, especially that of Mr. Potter, the driver of 174 Up goods train, whom the prosecution declined to examine, and who was called as a Court witness, and who stated that the signals were in accused's favour and lowered for his reception, the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

A Conference will probably be held at the end of this month at Ootacamund to consider the development of the industries of the Jail Department.

CLOUDING THE ISSUES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In its anxiety to read a homily to Indian Nationalists the "Times of India" has tried to cloud the issues before the country, which Lala Lajpatrai has so clearly enunciated in his Presidential address. I shall refer here to only one part of the inane attempt of your contemporary to prove everybody else in the wrong.

Referring to the Punjab atrocities of last year, the "Times" writes:

"There would have, therefore, been no disturbances to repress if there had been no passive resistance movement; there would have been no Jallianwala Bagh if 'artfulmen' who have kept in the back-ground had not convened that 'lawless meeting in the face of clear proclamations prohibiting it, of which they were fully conversant.'

Now, this one sentence contains many misstatements if not deliberately dishonest and false statements: Firstly, to say that the Punjab disturbances were the result of the passive resistance movement is a farrago of nonsense. The evidence—one-sided as it was—before the Hunter Committee showed clearly that the passive resistance movement had as much to do with the Punjab disturbances as the man in the moon. Again there is the insinuation about the existence of artful men in the background. If it is intended to insinuate by this that there were designing politicians who convened the meeting, your contemporary has been lamentably ignorant. The only "artful men" behind the affair were police underlings and agents provocateur such as Hans Raj to whom even his own relative—and a titleholder and progovernment gentleman—Rai Bahadur Gopaldas Bhandair, President of the Amritsar Municipality refused to give a character. The meeting was arranged by Hans Raj on the evening preceding the Jallianwalla Bagh and Hans Raj unscrupulously and falsely announced that Mrs Kitchlew and Mrs. Satyapal would attend the meeting and read messages from their deported husbands. Between the 12th and 13th April, the police and the authorities had abundant information regarding the meeting. Further to say that the meeting was a lawless one is a lie as are also the other statements that there were clear prohibitions against the meeting and that the artful men behind the scenes were fully conversant about it.

The only prohibition issued by Dyer was about noon on 13th April and it referred to all sorts of meetings. But Dyer's proclamation never reached the people, who never stirred out of their homes during those days. And besides, Dyer was nobody in Amritsar before the actual proclamation of Martial Law, any family arrangement for the abdication of civil control and the assumption of military authority over the people, entered into between Messrs. Kitchin and Miles Irving on the one side and Dyer on the other not having the force or sanction of law. In spite of Dyer's generalisation about giving the people full notice, the evidence that was led before the Hunter Committee showed that the work of proclaiming was left to unscrupulous official underlings, that it was carried out only on the outskirts, which nobody except police agents and spies frequented and that the whole thing was farcical. These are all facts which were elicited during the examination of Amritsar witnesses before the Hunter Committee.—Yours, etc.,

R. VENKAT RAM.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

V. P. POST.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The postal authorities have declared that from the 1st inst. no value payable parcel shall be received unless it is registered. This means that in addition to the payment of the ordinary postage and the commission (which is equivalent to that charged on money-orders) a registration fee of at least As. 2 shall be payable for V. P. articles.

Considering that the expenses of conducting the Postal Department have increased, no one would grudge a reasonable addition in the postal rates, but I may point out that the modification in question should not be made applicable to V. P. articles that are sent by *news paper* or *book-post* if under the value of Rs. 20.

A large number of news-papers and other periodicals and books are ordered through the post under V. P. system that are ordinarily of the value of a rupee or two. The increase of 2 annas to the already propotionately heavy fees payable therefore would be an unreasonable burden on those availing themselves of the postal medium for ordinary books and periodicals.

Supposing a book has to be ordered from the Government Central Book Depot at Poona of the price of 8 annas and that a postage of 2 annas has to be paid thereon according to the weight. It would cost 5 annas (instead of 3 annas hitherto) to order out such a book. In the case of newspapers the new system would be oppressive and to those who send by V. P. hundreds of such copies to their mofussil subscribers, it would be simply prohibitive. It would not be a wise policy to over-tax the spread of cheap literature and I would, therefore, suggest that articles sent by *newspaper* and *book post* under the V. P. system should be exempted from the operation of the new rule in case such articles are not of the value of Rs. 20 or more.

Such a demand would not appear to be unreasonable considering the fact that the Government Central Book Depot of our Presidency has been removed from Bombay to Poona and it would be hard for those who have to send for cheap Government reports and other publications to pay an additional tax of 2 annas on them. It may not perhaps mean much to a stray purchased of one or two such publications but to those who have to send news papers and periodicals by V. P. every month or two the increased tax would be simply prohibitive.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

METHOD OF RECRUITMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

An announcement has already been made of the appointment of a Staff Selection Board to take charge of recruitment for departments of the Government of India and various offices attached to them, whether situated at the headquarters of the Central Government or elsewhere. Details, published to-day, show that the posts for which Board will recruit, are of all kinds including upper and lower division posts and posts of typists, stenographers, etc. The pay of the posts will of course vary with their nature, but scales of pay are roughly as follows:—Secretariat, first division Rs. 175 to Rs. 500; second division Rs. 80 to Rs. 350; Stenographers Rs. 175 to Rs. 400, attached to officers at Simla and Delhi; Assistants Rs. 120 to Rs. 350; Routine Clerks Rs. 75 to Rs. 200. There are further prospects for men of special ability.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

The number of vacancies in the coming year for which the Board will recruit at the outset has not yet been estimated and will if possible be published before the examinations take place. In all cases appointments are subject to a period of probation which will ordinarily extend to one year. Candidates for appointment should apply at once to the Secretary of the Staff Selection Board, Beverley, Simla and the following points should be noted:—(a) The minimum educational qualifications as fixed provisionally are for Indian candidates for upper division appointments both in the Secretariat and attached offices, the degrees of a University and for the lower division appointments the intermediate examination of an Indian University and for Anglo-Indian or European candidates for all posts the Senior Local Cambridge or equivalent examination. Applications from candidates with qualifications inferior to these will not be entertained. (b) No candidate will be appointed who is over 25 years of age when the vacancy is filled. (c) Applications must be submitted in the special form approved by the Board. Full instructions (which must be carefully followed) are given on the form; no copies whatever of testimonials or other papers are to be attached to or forwarded with the form except in accordance with these instructions. (d) Applications not received by the 1st October cannot be considered for vacancies arising in 1921.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

The Board will hold a qualifying examination of *prima facie* suitable candidates whose applications are received within the time stated. The examination will not be of a scolastic nature, but will aim at testing the candidates' general intelligence and knowledge of English. Thus he will be expected to be able to prepare a subject index of a few papers and to write a precis of their contents and to draft a letter. Stenographers will be expected to pass a test in shorthand-writing and typewriting and typists in typewriting from manuscript. The examination will be held simultaneously probably at Lahore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Nagpur, Delhi and such other centres as may be decided on. It will consist of two papers of three hours each and will be completed in one day each. A candidate will be charged a fee of Rs. 2 to be forwarded by money order at the same time as his application. After considering the result of the examination the Board will before making a final selection visit the more important centres, and interview all candidates who have qualified in the written examination. No candidate will be appointed who has not satisfied the Board of his suitability at an interview. It is expected that the written examination will be held about the middle of October and that the Board's tour will start towards the end of that month. Exact dates and places will be communicated to candidates later.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA.

"SELFISHNESS OF BOMBAY CORPORATION."

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bandra was held at the Bandra Municipal Hall on Sunday evening to consider whether in the interests of Bandra it would be advisable or justinable for the Bandra Municipal administration to be allowed to be absorbed by the Bombay Municipality. Mr. D. J. Ferreira presiding.

The Chairman impressed upon audience that the matter which had brought them together that evening required very careful and dispassionate consideration, and although it was evident that there was a preponderance of opinion against the amalgamation of the two municipalities he would only be too glad if those who held contrary views would freely and frankly express them. This request was repeatedly made by the Chairman yet there was not a Single dissentient voice nay not even when the chairman invited those (if present) who had signed the representation to the Bombay Corporation approving of the contemplated unification of the two municipalities, to give their views, no one had anything to say in defense of such unification although one Mr. De Silva said that though he did not oppose amalgamation yet it would be worth while trying the chance of seeing their affairs managed by the Bombay Corporation, no matter if it were like falling from the frying pan into the fire. This opinion was stultified by Mr. Limbowalla who remarked. "But you relate your experience. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gunte moved:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Bandra is of opinion that it will not be in the interests of the rate-payers and the residents of the municipal districts of Bandra to have the management of their municipal affairs transferred to the Bombay Municipal Corporation or to get the limits of the Bombay Municipality extended so as to include the present Bandra municipal district."

Dr. P. A. Dias, in seconding the proposition said the Bombay Corporation were casting their dyes at Bandra with selfish motives for from the way in which they had neglected Sun and Matrim it could be easily seen what the fate of Bandra would be.

There were other speakers who strongly denounced the selfishness and greed of the Bombay Corporation which aim at swallowing Bandra, only to profit itself. The resolution was then put to the meeting and was passed unanimously.

Mr. D. R. Patwardhan next moved "that the representation read to the meeting be adopted and that the President of the meeting be authorised to worward the same to the Presidents of the Bandra and Bombay Municipalities after obtaining signature of the rate-payers." Mr. Leo Rodriques seconded the resolution which was unanimously carried.

KARACHI LETTER.

SPECIAL SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

The special Sind Provincial Conference came to a successful termination. A very keen debate took place in the conference over the question of Non-Cooperation, no less than four amendments were proposed to the original proposition in favour of Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation. About twenty speakers addressed the meeting. One of the amendments was in favour of an alteration in the Mahomedan demand with regard to the suzerainty of Turkey over Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and the Jazira-ul-Arab. Another one wanted in addition to the above, the removal of the third step (regarding resignations from the army and the police) from the programme. Still another one wanted the inclusion of Swarajya as one of the objects to be achieved by the scheme of Non-Cooperation. The main amendment however, was directed against Non-Cooperation itself. The discussion was lively. A fairly good number of Mahomedan delegates were present, although many more were expected. Pir Mahbub Shah's apology seems to have damped the spirits of some Mahomedans.

The proposition in favour of Mahatma Gandhi's programme was carried by a large majority. Sind seems to be the only province so far, which has given a definite declaration in favour of the whole programme. The Provincial Congress Committee passed an amended one. It is noteworthy that several of the other provinces have supported only the principle; or a programme falling far short of the items provided in Mr. Gandhi's programme.

NEW ANGLO-INDIAN DAILY.

The "Sind Observer" which was being published twice a week is now coming out as a daily. It is an Anglo-Indian organ, and is likely to compete with the present Anglo-Indian daily, the "Daily Gazette." The annual subscription of the former is fixed at Rs. 24 while that of the latter is Rs. 30. The "Daily Gazette" management has decided to issue a morning supplement containing telegrams and important news, because the "Sind Observer" is to appear in the morning. It remains to be seen how far the new daily is going to follow the ideal it has set up namely, politics without party criticism, without cant etc., etc. The chances are that it will follow in the footsteps of other Anglo-Indian papers in supporting the bureaucracy.

THE ELECTIONS.

A number of candidates have declared themselves for the three non-Moslem constituencies for the Provincial Council. For the non-Moslem seat on the Indian Legislative Assembly only the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai has, so far, declared himself and for the Council of State Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta; but so far this gentleman is not on the list of voters for the Council of State seats. He has applied for his name being included, and the decision is expected to be given to-day. No effort is yet visible on the part of any of the several candidates, to reach the electorate. Only one candidate Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatmal a pleader of the Hyderabad bar has so far issued his manifesto; and one from Mr. Santdas is expected. Among all the candidates numbering about a dozen or so, only one is professedly and definitely a nationalist, viz. Mr. Virumal Begraj, Editor, "Sindhi". Of the others some hold Moderate views, though not definitely belonging to the Moderate party, while others do not take any part in politics at all. Of the Mahomedan seats only two or three names have so far been heard, for as many as thirteen seats!

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

Three Zemindars of Mirpurkhas were asked but refused to furnish security under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They were consequently sent to jail for one year. One of them a lad of 17 was transferred the other day to the Ahmedabad jail, and a number of leading gentlemen went to see him off at the Hyderabad station. He was looking bright and cheerful. It is an open secret that these gentlemen are suffering on account of the Khilafat.

MR. ALEXANDER F. WHYTE.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Governor-General of India has appointed Mr. Alexander Frederick Whyte as the first President of the Legislative Assembly shortly to be constituted under the Government of India Act 1919. Mr. Whyte was Member of Parliament for Perth from 1910 to 1918.

"TAGORE" MEMORIAL TO CABINET.

A MYSTERY.

Some mystery surrounds the movement for a memorial to the Prime Minister, urging the appointment of Mr. Montagu as Viceroy, which the Times said the other day was being promoted by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. So far as we have been able to ascertain the memorial has not yet seen the light of day, and, we believe, it is a fact that Dr. Tagore, who is supposed to have promoted it, has never even appended his signature to it. Will the Times, or Dr. Tagore, or somebody, explain?—"India."

INDIAN EXCH

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONIC

Sir,—Please permit me to say a few w about the discussion on the question of change in the Imperial Council. The only Indian member who spoke and, I presume, understood anything about the exchange rate, has declared himself uncompromisingly against the new Bill. In fact, he has taken up the thread exactly where it was left by his predecessor, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

I hope that even Mr. R. D. Tata will allow that his plea of short notice was groundless. If there is any question which has agitated the business community in India more than anything else, it is this question of the new rate. It has been discussed so exhaustively since February last when the Government declared their i[illegible]n to accept the recommendations of the [illegible]ity Report of the Babington-Smith Com[illegible]e, that now it is late in the day to raise such a plea.

The substantial plea raised by Mr. Tata is against the assumption of the Committee about the continuance of high prices in European and other countries to which we export. I regret to have to say that Mr. Tata has misread the whole economic situation of the world and attributed to high exchange results which are certainly not incidental to it. The first mistake that he has made is to judge of world prices by the price of our exportable articles and put down the present low price of the latter to the count of the new rate. This is natural to a mere trader but I certainly did not expect it from a man of Mr. Tata's standing. If he had cared to study the figures of prices in other countries, specially of the articles which India exports, he would have seen that prices are soaring higher and higher in almost all countries. For fear of taking too much of your space I do not give here the figures in different countries. I shall content myself with only one typical case. Mr. Tata quotes from the speech of Mr. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank. That proves that England—whose position in this respect is better than that of any other European country—is suffering from the evils of an inflated and consequently depreciated currency. This leads to higher prices there. It means also higher wages since in England adjustment to currency fluctuation is much more quick than in India. Then there is the rise in coal to the extent of 3s per ton. Will these things tend to lower the prices in that country? If the prices of home-made articles of a large exporting country go up, is a fall in the price of imported articles expected? It means, in other words, that our articles will not fail to bring profits and that our imports will not increase so much in price as the increased cost of production, being reduced by a higher exchange rate.

I may add that the rise in gold price in England is much less than in any other European country.

Now to take up the causes why our exportable articles have gone down in recent times. The causes, it will be seen, are not dependent on the exchange rate, but, along with the latter, the results of wider economic causes from the effects of which the world is now suffering as an aftermath of the War.

It is a pity that the Finance Member, in his exceptionally lucid speech, dwelt so much on the temporary character of the influence of the exchange rate on India's trade, stimulating imports and discouraging exports with a *rising*, as opposed to a *high* exchange. The arguments are familiar to India since 1890 when India had a crisis of the contrary nature, viz., falling silver and falling exchange. He might better have amplified the causes which have given a set back to India's exports during the last three months and shown that they are not the results of the exchange rate.

Bombay has cried itself hoarse over this question and the opposition to the new rate is now softened by the glut in raw cotton. The fact about it is that our buyer of raw cotton in the Far East is passing through a long and severe financial crisis which is due mainly to wild and, in some respects, foolish speculation verging on gambling. It is striking that such speculation lasted for such a long time; the inevitable crash has come and there has been so great a reduction of credit that Japan will take some time before it can secure that position of vantage which she did about two years before. Bombay specially should note this and refrain from grumbling against exchange on this score. It does not reflect much credit when every difficulty at an abnormal time is put down to one lame horse, the exchange.

The second cause of the sudden reduction in India's exports, particularly of manufactured and part-manufactured articles, has been very well explained in the opening speech of His Excellency the Viceroy. The large demand for war materials from India on the part of England and the Allies has greatly diminished and would have ceased altogether but for the misadventures in the Near East and some parts of Eastern Europe. Surely, in the wider interest of humanity, we should not grudge the stoppage of the War.

A few months back there was a sudden and big fall in the U.S.A. cotton, which practically glutted Manchester. This could not be due to the exchange rate. The rise following this fall was as sudden, and some raw cotton from Manchester was actually transported back to the U.S.A. and sold at profit. This double movement was and, to me still is, a bit puzzling. But evidently it was due to causes peculiar to the article and not to any cause of universal application like the exchange rate.

Fourthly, the purchasing power of Central Europe has seriously suffered owing to unstable credit; yet the price is high. This may seem to be a contradiction in terms to the superficial economist. But the check on price from reduced credit has been wholly offset by the very great reduction in output and by the depreciation of the currency: this case of inconvertible currency is one of the special features known to economists, that bring about higher prices with reduced credit. What is necessary is not to sit idle and cry over our lame horse, but to attempt, as Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has gone to do on behalf of India in the Brussels Conference, to rebuild credit which has been shaken to the root not because no credit organization is possible but because it has broken down as a result of other and non-economic causes. The acute distress for want of consumable articles shows that if credit can be re-organized, there will be a steady and gradually increasing demand for India's articles for some time to come.

Fifthly, the restrictions on export of foodstuffs from India. In a measure like this you cannot have "heads I win, tails I do not lose". Knowledge of economic problems is notoriously inaccurate in Indian public life. In times of exceptional stress it may be necessary to control the movement of trade as there was in 1918-19. But Bombay knows to its cost the evils of raising barriers between province and province within India. The cry now is to continue this control on export of India's foodstuffs. This must create an unfavourable balance of trade. What is worse and what has altogether been lost sight of in the zeal to help the Indian masses, i.e., the agriculturists, is the fact that this control has greatly reduced, or has helped to counter the increase in, the price of agricultural products. At the same time the movement against a rise in exchange, if successful, will compel the agriculturist to buy his clothing material, kerosine, matches, umbrella, *gud* (in response to imported sugar), etc., at a higher price. Thus his money income is reduced by one process and his expenses increased by the other. Well might he ask, if he were conscious and articulate, to be saved from his well-wishers.

Finally, the transport difficulties in India also retard exports to some extent. But this is not likely to last long if the present rate of twelve thousand new wagons on the railways in eight months be kept up for some time.—Yours, etc.

PRAPHULLACHANDRA BASU

Hoolkar College Indore, Sept. 4.

In view o[illegible] been aroused [illegible] a central sla[illegible] to discharge [illegible] ed by the [illegible] Saugor, Khu[illegible] it should be [illegible] concentrati[illegible] of the [illegible] vi[illegible] po[illegible] sla[illegible] any[illegible] anim[illegible] pany [illegible] Governm[illegible] or far le[illegible] place upo[illegible] footing an[illegible]ished. This was to [illegible]lacing the old-fashioned and [illegible]laughter houses now in existen[illegible] model public slaughter house. [illegible]sponse to public feeling upon this ma[illegible]ll action has for the moment been enti[illegible] suspended and the whole project is now receiving the most earnful attention of the Government.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY DELEGATES.

The following delegates have been elected on behalf of the Consumers' and Building Societies, for the Provincial Co-operative Conference, to be held at Poona on the 20th and 21st instant:—

City of Bombay:—Mr. F. L. Silva, Santa Cruz; Mr. C. S. Deole, Bombay; Mr. R. V. Varudkar, Bombay; Dr. D'Monte, Bandra; and Mr. V. D. Mujumdar, Bombay.

For the area outside the Bombay City:—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Bandra; Mr. Jivanlal M. Shah, Jambusar; Mr. Girdharlal Keshavlal, Kaira; Mr. B. G. K. Kelkar, Poona; Mr. F. Carvalho, Bandra.

Dharwar Mashigar Society:—Yellappa Boukappa, Dharwar; Sanikatta Salt Owners' Society:—Mr. Padmanabh Ganesh Murdeshaworkar, Bombay.

"NATIVE."

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thought the word "native" was buried unwept and unsung all over India some time before the last Delhi Durbar, but, to my sorrow, I find it still flourishing in Bombay the premier city of India! Even the Companies—not to speak of Government,—owned and managed by foreigners, have thought it prudent to use the word "Indian" in lieu of "native" in all their advertisements. What shall I say of members of a library who call their institution as "Native General Library" as if it were a society of propagandists to enlighten and diffuse knowledge in the use of word "native" which is, for all thinking Indians, an insult garnished with contempt?—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Nagpur.

The Governor of Bengal accompanied by his staff and the Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton, Resident in Mysore, arrived in Simla on September 6th and are staying at the Viceregal Lodge.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Windham, Resident at Baroda, also arrived at the Viceregal Lodge on the same day.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer closing quotations were one shilling nine and seven-eighth pence, and Demand Bills one shilling ten pence on 6th September.

It is understood the Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of the Revenue Special Department of the Madras Government Secretariat.

Government of Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (Development).

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 6th September, 1920.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

No. 373.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council the Government of Bombay have resolved to issue a loan for the purpose of financing housing and other schemes of development, to be undertaken by Government in and around Bombay, and by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, and by the Bombay Port Trust. The loan will be secured on the revenues of the Government of Bombay to be allocated under section 30 (1) (a) of the Government of India Act, 1919.

1. Subscriptions will be received from the 8th September to the 30th October, inclusive.
2. DATE OF REPAYMENT—The Government of Bombay undertake to repay the loan at par on the 1st of November 1935.
3. ISSUE PRICE.—The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.
4. INTEREST.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of six and one-half per cent. per annum on the 1st May and 1st November at the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Advance interest from the date of purchase up to the 31st October, 1920, will be paid at the time of issue of the temporary receipt.

Interest on the loan will be paid throughout its currency free from income tax, the liability for which will be discharged by the Government of Bombay at the rate for the time being in force, but such interest will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other incomes and will be liable to super tax.

5. DEPRECIATION FUND.—A sum equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for the purchase of the loan at or below par and the cancellation thereof.
6. The loan will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 1,00,000.
7. The loan can be purchased on payment of the amount due and without formal application, at the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank of Bombay.
8. Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. In the latter case the cheque should be made payable to the Bank of Bombay.
9. On payment of subscription to the loan a temporary receipt in the accompanying form (together with advance interest from the date of subscription to the 31st October 1920) will be issued to the applicant. Promissory Notes will be issued as soon as possible to, and in favour of, the last endorser of the temporary receipt on surrender of the same to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or at the Branch at which the subscription was paid. Due notice will be given in the daily papers when the Promissory Notes are ready for issue.
10. Brokerage at the rate of ¼% will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.

P. J. MEAD,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Development Loan.

Temporary Receipt.

(Transferable by endorsement.)

No.....

Bank of Bombay.

.....1920.

Received from.....the sum of.....in payment of subscription to the above loan for a like amount.

Promissory Notes of the undernoted denominations will be issued to the said subscriber.....or to his or their assign or assigns, or their order by endorsement or endorsements thereon, on surrender of this receipt to the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay (or if the subscription was paid at a Branch then to the said Branch) on or after a date to be notified hereafter in the daily papers.

For the Bank of Bombay.

DEPUTY SECRETARY AND TREASURER/AGENT.

.....	of	Rs.	100
.....	,,	,,	500
.....	,,	,,	1,000
.....	,,	,,	5,000
.....	,,	,,	10,000
.....	,,	,,	25,000
.....	,,	,,	1,00,000

On reverse (at foot).

Received in lieu hereof the Premissory Note.....specified on the reverse.

.....

LATE MR. TILAK.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN LONDON.

MR. BEN SPOOR'S TRIBUTE.

The hall of the Connaught Rooms was filled to the utmost limits of its capacity when Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., presided over the Tilak Memorial meeting on August 12. The chairman read telegrams, regretting inability to attend, from Col. J. C. Wedgwood, George Lansbury, J. Ramsay MacDonald, John Scurr, J. Ransome, Roy Horniman, Helena Normanton, and others. Colonel Wedgwood wrote that India and the world had sustained an irreparable loss by the death of that gallant gentleman, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

The resolution was then read that:

"This meeting of Indians in London and British friends and sympathisers desires to express its sense of the great loss which India and the world have sustained by the death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and to place on record its profound appreciation of the noble services rendered by him throughout his life in the cause of Indian freedom. By his unremitting devotion, his suffering and his able leadership in that cause Tilak did more than any other in his lifetime to bring it to the threshold of success and laid his countrymen under the deepest obligation of gratitude. By following his example and by earnest endeavour to carry on the work for which he lived and died his countrymen can best repay that obligation and render the highest tribute to his memory."

"That copies of the above be sent to th President of the Indian National Congress with a request that it be forwarded to th family of the deceased and the Press."

GREATEST NATIONALIST.

The Chairman said: "If an impartial estimate were made of Tilak's life and the value of his work, it were obvious that India has not produced a greater nationalist. He had a bold vision and broad international sympathies just because he was a great nationalist and scholar of a high order. His death is a severe loss to all lovers of independence and liberty: his life has been the greatest inspiration to the progress of the world. Now that India is moving towards real independence, generations yet unborn will look back with gratitude to the Great Idealist who carved a roadway to freedom, looked forward to conditions of liberty and equality and fought with invincible courage the forces of repression and oppression."

"SPENT AT ALL RISKS FOR SERVICE OF COUNTRY."

Mr. J. M. Parikh, Barrister-at-law, Vice-Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, said, in proposing the resolution: Mr. Tilak's death at this critical juncture is to us a stunning blow, but we must submit to the Will of Providence. His was a life, so full of usefulness, spent at all risks for the service of the country. The best tribute that we can make to his memory is by drawing some practical lessons with a view to follow in his footsteps. The very first decision that Lokamanya Tilak took was to make a firm determination never to enter Government service. As one of the pioneers of educational work in Poona, Tilak sought to promote the national cause from the national point of view, to educate public opinion and to encourage historical research in order to combat official misconception and to furnish a correct interpretation of Indian history. His work covered both the illiterate masses and the intelligentsia. It is some consolation to remember that persecution only helped the depth and extent of his influence.

"THE FRIEND OF ISLAM.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, who was received with loud applause, said that Tilak lived long enough to prove that allegations concerning his anti-Mahomedan bias were a lie. He heard from an intimate friend of Tilak's that when the Hindu-Mahomedan concordat was being discussed, Tilak threw the whole weight of his influence for giving to Mahomedans, if possible, even more than their share. He fully realised, to his lasting credit, that in the interests of national unity you cannot give too much and that if you believe in the policy of give-and-take you are bound in the end to win. His revival of Sivaji's memories was perfectly justified and certainly not anti-Mahomedan just as an attempt at the revival of Aurang Zeb's puritanism cannot truthfully be characterised as anti-Hindu. With the possible exception of Mr. Gandhi, no leader comes up to Tilak. Some of us shrink from the price of freedom; Tilak did not submit or surrender to the most insolent bureaucracy in the world. He had no shirt-sleeves to take off before commencing work as he lived simply and austerely as belonging to the rank and file. People must respond if their sympathies are properly enlisted. He heartily seconded the resolution.

HIS MESSAGE OF SELF-REALISATION.

Mrs. Naidu said that Tilak's death only heralded the national movement for non-co-operation as his life preached the gospel of non-co-operation with the bureaucratic despotism.

To praise Tilak were to offer dishonour. The only fitting memorial would be one that fulfilled the legacy of unrealised dreams. Who cares for the words when the deeds are there? Tilak stood for the duty of freedom and for the victory of martyrdom. He spoke in the idiom of his nation. Simple in his dress and manners, his Brahminical birth pre-destined him to service for the sweet of humanity, the supermost lesson of liberty. He voiced forth the great message of self-realisation: "Learn to despise difficulty: freedom is the birthright that our ancestors died for: Truth is greater than authority."

"UNIQUE PERSONALITY."

Mr. Syed Hussain (in supporting): Tilak was a unique personality. Patriotism is today fashionable; it was not so when Tilak began the national crusade for freedom. He never compromised what was vital to non-essentials. He took up as his slogan: "Freedom is my birthright." He gave to India but took nothing from her. He was ever opposed to piecemeal reform.

"UNCROWNED KING OF INDIA."

Miss H. M. Howsin: Tilak's indomitable courage, his wonderful intellect, his unassailable integrity are known and honoured the world over, and in these qualities lies the hope of India's future. And yet through all these last days, when it has seemed to me that the memory of his living presence and its potent inspiration gave the lie to the fact of death, that the remembrance which is most potent is that of his exceeding greatness—his exquisite sympathy and perfect understanding born of intense and prolonged suffering he thrust aside lest it should distract his concentrated attention from the work lying under his hand. Tilak has been called "the uncrowned king of India"—rather, he wears an imperishable and unshaken crown, wrought by the love and devotion of a million hearts. Crowned—yes, a thousandfold; but Tilak can enter his kingdom only when India is free. Let us not go forth to-night from this meeting as those who have lost their leader; let us make this hall to-night a Hall of Dedication. Let us make an act of union with the living spirit that flame cannot destroy, nor the winds of heaven scatter, nor the tyranny of tyrants torment, uniting our feeble capacities and halting wills with his steadfastness, pledged to fight on and win freedom for the Motherland Tilak lived and died to save.

A MODERATE'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Prithish Chandra Roy (Asst. Editor of "Bengalee", Calcutta): As one belonging to the Moderate Section of the Congress, I must say that Tilak was a great man, unique in political and intellectual eminence. Plain living and high thinking was the characteristic of his life. It was for him to bridge the unbridgeable gulf between the classes and the masses in India.

THE "NOBLEST SON OF INDIA."

Mr. Seva Ram Singh, who spoke on behalf of the Sikh Deputation, called Tilak the noblest son of India, and said it was a high honour to be asked to pay a tribute to the memory of one who was recognised as the Master of Hearts in India.

HIS ENORMOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that unswerving devotion to the winning of freedom for India was the keynote of Tilak's life and activities. What an enormous achievement that in the course of a single life India should, through Tilak's agitation and efforts, be on the threshold of freedom! The spirit of India was to-day awake and alive. Referring to the "Times" obituary notice, Mr. Horniman, after commenting on the gross violation of journalistic etiquette, said that the newspaper that attacked Tilak during his lifetime with bitterness had pursued him in death with malignity. The total absence of bitterness and resentment as shown by Tilak should be especially realised by the younger generation of Indians.

Mr. Dube: Tilak was a master-mind whose influence built up modern India; he stood for complete cessation of despotism. "Organise and discipline yourself in the interests of freedom" was the message that he always gave.

Mr. Chancellor (ex-M.P.): Your ambitions and dreams are justified. Tilak was great prophet, infinitely superior to an ordinary politician or nationalist. He believed that the fighting was to be done in India first and in this country afterwards.—"India."

EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Edinburgh Indian Association was held on Monday, August 9, 1920, at 6-30 p.m., at the Association Halls, 11, George Square, Edinburgh, to record its deepest sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Tilak, the great Indian Nationalist Leader.

The chair was occupied by Mr. V. K. Parama Nayaga, the President of the Association, and there was a large representative gathering, including representatives of the Independent Labour Party, the Scottish Home Rule Association, the Hands off Russia Committee, the Edinburgh Egyptian Society, and the Dublin Indian Association.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, laid emphasis on the great loss which all India has sustained by the death of that martyr who for fully 40 years suffered endless persecutions at the hands of the infamous bureaucracy. He concluded his speech by saying that although Lokmanya Tilak was dead his spirit was still with them. He contended that the funeral ceremony on the sands at Chowpatty, Bombay, was a proof that this hero of all Indian heroes had not lived his life in vain.

The next speaker was the representative of the Hands Off Russia Committee. He tendered his heartfelt sympathies on behalf of his Committee in the great loss India had sustained. He also said that the cause of India was their's because they were also under the same predicament as India.

Miss Jean Lambie, Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, said that she sincerely sympathised with the family of that great Indian martyr, and she further declared that she had also suffered imprisonment for a cause—a cause akin to that which the great Indian Leader had suffered.

The Secretary of the Independent Labour Party said that it gave him great pleasure to be present at that meeting to pay their tribute to a patriot who stood foremost in Indian politics, and that the only suitable memorial which could be erected was to continue the devoted labour left undone by him.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Chairman then requested Mr. C. S. G. Pillai to move the first resolution, which read as follows:—

1. That this meeting of the Edinburgh Indian Association places on record its deepest sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by the nation by the untimely death of their revered leader Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Mr. Pillai, in moving the resolution, said that it was only a year since they had the pleasure of having that great patriot in their midst, and he further pointed out an incident which took place at the Edinburgh Castle and from which he gathered that Mr. Tilak was not only a leader in politics, but also that he would have made a great general had he had the opportunity. He hoped that they would carry the resolution unanimously.

Mr. D. M. Nursee, in seconding the motion, said that Mr. Tilak was one of the greatest patriots India had ever produced and that it was to pay their last tribute to such a man they had assembled there that day. He had no doubt that the house would carry the resolution unanimously.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously by all present standing.

The following resolution was then duly proposed and seconded and carried unanimously:—

That a medal called "Tilak Medal" should be given yearly by the Association to the member who scores the highest percentage of marks in the year in all the available class examinations.

Letters of regret from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Horniman were then read by the Secretary, and the proceedings terminated at 9 p.m. with the singing of "Bande-Mataram."—"India."

AMRITSAR AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN CREED.

The startling diversity of opinion that has manifested itself between the views held by Englishmen in India, and Englishmen at home on the subject of General Dyer's action at Amritsar is only to be explained by the fact that freedom of opinion on certain topics is not permitted in Anglo-Indian Society. On certain points perfect unanimity is demanded, and any dereliction from this rule is resented, and, when possible, repressed. There exists, in fact, in India Creed which is far more effective in its action than any of the three confessions of Christendom. In these days of religious toleration a man may with safety deny the tenets of the Apostles' Creed, and it is considered fashionable to ridicule those of Athanasius; but let him beware how he offend against the unwritten dogmas of the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy.

The chief article of this Creed is that long residence in India as a British official alone entitles anybody to express any opinion on any Indian political question. This is treated as an axiom more sound than any enunciated by Euclid, and more sacred than any dogma of the Papacy. In support of this idol of the cave have Anglo-Indian journalists and novelists poured out the vials of their scorn on the Radical peer and globe-trotting Member of Parliament. All new-comers to India must learn to accommodate their views to those of the orthodox, or else incur a species of social ostracism in the Mess, at the gymkhana, and in the drawing-room. It would scarcely be believed to what an extent freedom of discussion is cabined and confirmed in Anglo-Indian society. Another article of the Creed, which follows naturally upon the first is that all interference from London, whether from the Secretary of State for India, or from debates in Parliament is to be condemned. Incredible as it may appear, this is the El Dorado of Indian officialism—to be free from all external control, to reign as undisputed despots, suppresing all hostile comments in the Press or on the platform, and even in the smoking-room or at the dining-table.

With reference to criticism in the Press, the orthodox defend themselves by the use of an amusing dilemma. If the critic is a mere member of the non-official general public his remarks are treated as ill-informed and impertinent; if the critic is by some rare chance an official he will generally block his promotion, unless he withdraws his statements and apologises for his misconduct. With this two-edged sword of the charge of disloyalty against the official and ignorance against the non-official do the Michael O'Dwyers and the Bosworth Smiths guard their paradise of irresponsibility to public opinion, whether expressed in England or in India.

They seem to expect that the English nation will be content to send 80,000 of her sons to maintain in lucrative posts a body of officials who assert that they and they alone know how India should be governed, conveniently forgetting that even an Indian Civil Servant is but a mortal, and therefore subject to the strong influences that arise from vested interest. If the critic be a retired official of such eminence that he cannot be charged with ignorance, and since his absence from India prevents the pressure of the social and official boycott, then the orthodox will in the columns of the "Pioneer" express their amazement that such a person should like to draw a pension from a Government which he dares to criticise; again conveniently overlooking the fact that these pensions are defrayed not by the Government, but the Indian taxpayers, whose cause the critic is espousing.

Had any Prussion Junker acted in some German colony as General Dyer acted at Amritsar they would have condemned him; but the peculiar psychology of the British community in India due to their environment makes them ready to condone, and even admire, such an exhibition of ruthless militarism, if only it be performed in India.—Joshua Brookse, in "India."

ELECTION TO SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

DR. MULLICK'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Dr. S. K. Mullick has addressed a letter to the President of the Congress protesting that candidates for election to the Subjects Committee had first to pledge themselves in support of Mr. Gandhi's views on Non-Cooperation and urging the President to insist adequate representation of all opinions.

INDIA AT THE CROSS ROADS.

NO ROSE-WATER SENTIMENTALISM

MR. CHAKRAVATI'S OUT-SPOKENNESS.

The following are striking passages from the speech of Mr. Chakarvati, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress:—

Referring to the Khilafat question he said:—"The Mahomedan position on this question cannot be better summed up than in the brief and pregnant words of Mahomed Ali. But if the Mahomedan position is simple, a clear question of religion and imperative duty, the position of us, Hindus is also equally plain and simple. In the first place, whatever the rights and wrongs of the question may be, we stand or fall by our Mahomedan brethren. Whatever course they may choose to adopt in this matter we stand by them shoulder to should and the Government that chooses to reckon with them will also have to recken with us. We have been taunted by our enemies about this now—found amity of ours. But now—found or not, let the world take note that this amity is going to endure, for it is founded upon a rock, the sure basis of a common national feeling. In the second places, with us the Khilafat may not be question of religion, but it is a question of high international morality. To the Allies English, French and Italians, we say, your talk about mandates and mandatories will deceive none but children, with all your high falutin about self-determination. How dare you partition the Turkish Empire among yourselves, giving Syria to France, Palestine to England and Armenia to the Americans? Will not the Islamic world rise in indignant protest against this international brigandage of yours? And will Islamic India look in vain for sympathy and support from among their Hindu brethren and comrades?

NON-CO-OPERATION.

Fellow delegates, the Punjab and Khilafat combined have led on to the question of Non-Co-operation—whether we shall adopt it in principle and if so how far we may put it in practice. These questions, both of them, bristle with difficulties and I should not be willing even if I were able, to anticipate your probable decision upon them. Perhaps it will be freely acknowledged that on the principle of Non-Co-operation we are all united and it will be acknowledged equally freely that upon details we differ; yet if Non-Co-operation is to be used as a political weapon (and for me the movement has no meaning or significance unless it is used as a political weapon), if it is to be used as a weapon for checking and paralysing the activities of the bureaucracy, it is these details of policy which will really count. Speaking for myself, I must humbly confess that I am not clear in my mind about these details as to how far and how gradually they may be put in practice. So far as Bengal is concerned, this doctrine of Non-Cooperation is no new thing. We had preached it and tried it in Bengal during the Anti-Partition agitation, though under a different name. We had also suggested the adoption of some of the same methods as have since been laid down by Mahatma Ghandi and the Central Khilafat Committee. The surrender of honorary offices, settlement of disputes by private arbitration, boycott of Government schools, boycott of Legislative Councils, non-participation in Government functions and vigorous prosecution of the Swadeshi were some of the methods we pursued. It is true it was at that time a merely provincial matter. It is also true that our Mahomedan brethren were not only with us at the time but against us. That was however before the Jallianwala Bagh. The Khilafat question is also with us now for the first time. Our experiences in Bengal in the past, I regret to say, do not justify us in taking a very hopeful view of the success of the Non-Co-operation programme now adumbrated; but, it may be, we have been unfortunate in our experiences in Bengal. The progress of events both in and out of India and the onward march of time may have both brought about a change. Whether it is so or not will be a matter for your consideration.

Meanwhile and pending your final decision, here is one aspect of the questions as it presents itself to me. The British people have no more right to expect or demand any co-operation from us. I have never had much faith in the moral platitude about the British advent being, in the nature of a divine dispensation and now with the example of the Punjab bureaucracy vivid before my eyes, I have less faith than ever in this sort of sentimental cant. The British came here, as I have said, originally for exploitation by trade. Trade led to acquisition of territory and acquisition of territory ended in the establishment of a wide and far flung Empire and all the time this Empire has been growing and spreading. The English have been exploiting us for all that we are worth—exploiting our manpower, exploiting our money-power and exploiting our enormous material resources. Thus the history of British occupation can be easily written. The English came for purposes of spoliation, they have stayed here for purposes of exploitation and the relation between us has been always that of free unchecked and unfettered exploitation on one side and tame submission on the other Grave as the situation was even before the war, it has become infinitely graver to-day, owing to the general disturbance caused by the war in the economic condition of the whole world. The independent nations are devising various measures to re-establish normal conditions But we are at the mercy of the stranger within our gate. We are not free to adopt measures for our protection that our knowledge of our own condition and our trained intelligence may be able to to devise. These sentiments may sound harsh and unpalatable to people who deal in rose-water sentimentalities and talk about changes in the angle of vision. But they are a plain statement of brutal fact and rose-water sentimentalities are an insufficient substitute for fact.

In these circumstances and when we find that the humane and civilised British Government is ready to trample upon all considerations of justice, humanity and liberty, whenever it may suit its purpose to do so, what are we to do? How can we protect and preserve our self-respect? To protect ourselves and to protect our self-respect we must bring about a change in the mentality, the attitude, the aims and the methods of the Government. This is obvious but how is to be done? We are powerless, even if we had the inclination to effect it by a resort to physical force, that is by an armed revolution. What is then the alternative? We cannot associate ourselves with the bereaucracy and mark our condemnation of it by an emphatic action against its mentality, attitude, aims and methods. Many suggestions have been made by various thinkers, but it appears to me that the application of the remedy suggested is fraught with difficulties and is a matter which will require deeper and graver deliberation. One thing, however, is obvious to me that whatever remedy way be accepted must be a remedy of a permanent character and not merely of a tentative nature dictated by our indignation caused by the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat policy. One such remedy surely is an effective endeavour to destroy our economic serfdom and the bondage of foreign exploitation.

India is looking round to discover what other means there may be, short of a bloody revolution to enable a subject nation to attain its goal I pray to God that He in His eternal wisdom may enlighten this assembly and so inspire the collective and combined wisdom of the nation as to find the necessary solution. In passing I may allude to a recent event which may also solve the problem and save the situation. This I say in the interest of the Empire itself. Why not grant India the same kind of independence to deal with her own affairs as you have done in Egypt? Have a commercial treaty with India in the same way as you are having with Egypt to safeguard all your vested commercial interest and leave us to ourselves to find out our own salvation. One matter is certain, things cannot go on any longer in the same way as they have done."

"G. M. G."

MINISTERS' SECRETARIES' QUAINT TOAST LIST.

"The Times'" Parliamentary correspondent writes, in mail week: Ministers' Parliamentary private secretaries to the number of about 90 dined together for the first time at the House of Commons last night. An amusing menu card had been prepared. It was headed "G.M.G." (Government must go.) The function was described as the "first meeting of the alternative Government group." The suggested coat-of-arms for the group was "Committee Stage"; the crest "a bore's head erased"; and the supporters "Press and Public (determined to get in somewhere)." The menu opened with a choice of "Consomme Coalition (Ministere la-dedans)" and "Creme Limpet." It ended with "Ministere transportee au diable."

The toast list, too, was full of quips. The first toast, coupled with the name of Sir Philip Sassoon, was:—"Smooth waters below the cataract (L.G.)." Another toast, associated with the name of Sir Kingsley Wood, was:—"Is it so set down in the Housing Bonds?" At the end of the toast list it was intimated that "as no discussion will be allowed on any subject, and all outstanding votes will be put from the chair at 10 p.m., orators must circulate their postprandial impromptus at their Department's expense in the form of a White Paper."

THE "JIMGAM AFFAIR."

Giving evidence recently before the Commission enquiring into the strike troubles at Jimgam, and the official measures taken, General Tompion, asked whether he thought military necessity was above questions of morality and justice, said that when it was a military necessity there was no other question involved.

"What, then, is military necessity?" asked the President of the Commission.

"The opinion of the officer responsible," promptly retorted the General.

"But it may be a wrong opinion?" queried a member of the Commission.

"That has nothing to do with it. It is the view of the military officer in charge."

Orders, he added, were not given to be examined for errors in judgment, but to be obeyed. It was immaterial if a military order was wrong. It was an order. He was a plain soldier.

"But this order compelling any man passing through the street alongside the works to take his boots off and drink from the horse-trough, was that degradation necessary?"

"That was my opinion. It was necessary to break their spirit. It was reported to me by one of my officers that he had heard a striker say I was a funny old guy. With a spirit like that abroad a soldier must either take strong measures or the game is up."

"What game is that?" shouted a voice from the back of the court.

When the police had restored order in the court the President asked the General what he thought of the bombing of the school from an aeroplane.

"It was an error of judgment which anyone would make," said the General. "It is impossible to know just what you are doing in an aeroplane. From the height the officer was the children pouring out of school to dinner would look like a riot. One cannot come down to find out the truth. The worst might be over by the time one had done that. There is no time for it. One must act, and act promptly."

The President thanked the General for the courtesy of his replies, and the enquiry closed till Monday next.—Evening Scream.—"The Nation."

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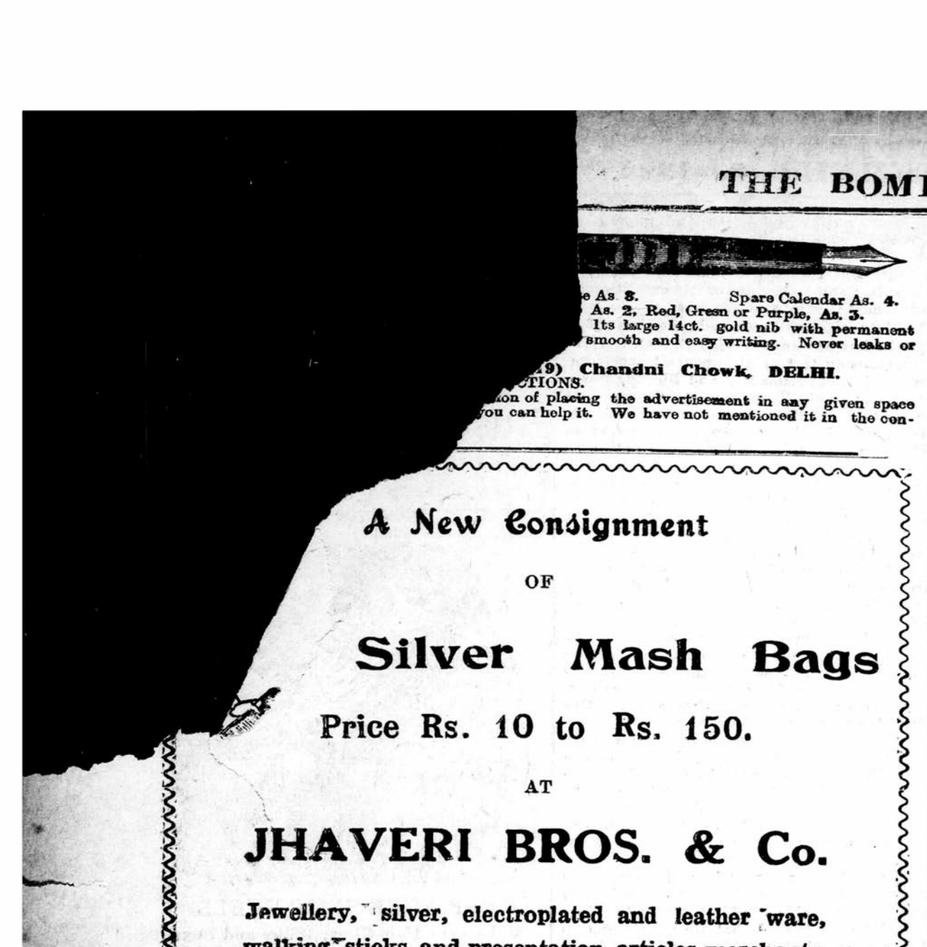

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MR. MONTAGU ON HIS POLICY,

NO COMPROMISE WITH EXTREMISTS OR REACTIONARIES.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, speaking at Cambridge on Saturday afternoon, said he deplored the recent controversy and events which led up to it, for two reasons, says "The Times". The inexcusable and terrible outrages that occurred in certain parts of India in the spring of last year had obscured to the public mind, first the overwhelming and unfaltering loyalty of the Indian people as a whole to the British Empire; and, secondly, the tact, sympathy, and forbearance which the officers who carried on the Indian Government as a whole displayed in dealing with these disturbances in preventing them in other parts of India.

He took office three years ago to pursue, on behalf of the Government, what was already their settled policy—a well-ordered progress, as speedy as it might be, of India to a free partnership in the British Empire. He had, on behalf of the Government, pursued that policy uninterruptedly in administration, and in the legislation to which they obtained the assent of Parliament during the last three years. "With the reactionaries on one hand and the extremists on the other," said Mr. Montagu, "there can be, to my mind, no compromise. His Majesty's Government has a settled policy; it is natural that I, as a representative of my colleagues and as their spokesman, have to bear the brunt of the attack. I am not dismayed by that, but I have searched and researched my memory and my actions, and I am supported by the consciousness that I have done my duty. I have, of course, the support of my colleagues in a policy which is alike theirs and mine. We had the support of the House of Commons on these matters. I need not remind you it is the House of Commons, and not the House of Lords, from which we derive our authority, and I hope that I have the support of my constituency. With these necessary qualifications, however difficult and however fierce be the controversy, I propose to continue to discharge the duties of my responsible office as long as I think that I can be of service to India and the Empire." (Cheers.).

A resolution of regret at the dissensions in the Liberal Party and of continued confidence in the Government and Mr. Montagu was carried.

NON-CO-OPERATION AND AJMERE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The utmost disappointment and helplessness of our position created by the bureaucracy has compelled the country to be prepared to adopt non-cooperation method towards the Government. Hence it is thought that this is the only course now left for Indians to adopt. Many reasons in support as well as against this scheme have already been assigned and I do not therefore desire to state more on the subject, but propose to state the following two reasons:—

(1) In his latest proclamation His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor George V. has advised his Indian Government and officers as well as the people of India to cooperate for the welfare of the country and for Government. It is therefore expedient to co-operate with the Government and officers for some time more and to try, if possible, to bring out better results. Although there are faint hopes on the part of Government officers to co-operate with us, yet we must once more test the officers by co-operating with them and see how far the advice of His Majesty the King-Emperor is carried out by them. In the meanwhile we should fully train up our people to be fully prepared to adopt this method and to make them understand well the forbearance, patience, calmness and courage, and then adopt such complicated and difficult movement, so that they may be quite prepared to die if needed. To bring the non-cooperation movement in operation without doing so will never be suitable in my opinion. By doing so we will not get the result as we want, but it will prove harmful to us.

(2) If the Congress passes the non-cooperation movement I request that the district of Ajmer be excluded from it, as it is a well-known fact that Rajputana is 200 years backward as compared with other districts in point of reforms and culture. Such is the fate of Ajmer district, where the political life has practically only lately begun. It is not even one year old.

By the experience of my 25 years of public life in this district I can assuredly say that the people of this district are not cultured enough to adopt such a complicated movement like the non-cooperation. I am well aware of the circumstances of this district and can confidently say that any individual man here may, by his personal liking, jump at once to accept it, but such a man will not be able to bring it in operation and to derive good result out of it in this district. Hence I request the Congress to exempt our Ajmer district from the operations of this movement.

I was also selected as delegate, from this district for this Special Congress. But I am sorry that owing to some very important engagements, which were pre-arranged, I am kept back from joining it now and arguing my thoughts there, as also from having the pleasure of seeing my many personal friends of importance, who I hope will join it.—Yours, etc.,

GOPAL SINHA RATHOR,
Rao of Kharwa Estate, Ajmer District, and President of the Provincial Conference, held at Ajmer on the 28th March, 1920.

Kharwa, Ajmere, Aug. 31.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to say that I read an advertisement to the "Times of India", that an European gentleman wrote 1,600 English words on a postcard. I also tried in that direction. I humbly say that my card contains nearly 2,700 words. A silver medal has been proposed to be given by the Kolhapur people, as it had been set to the Exhibition. I request you will be kind enough to leave a little space in your valuable paper. If required the card will be sent to you by Regd. Post.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. KABBUR.
Clerk, Edel Inspector's Office,
Dharwar

"WE ARE ALONE."

M. ANATOLE FRANCE ON HIS COUNTRY'S MISTAKES.

"Humanite" a French paper, recently published the following "appeal to the proletariat" by Anatole France:—

When one considers what was the position of France during the war and what it is to-day one is stupefied. But lately, in answer to the appeal of France, a hundred peoples, united against Germany, came from the ends of the earth and "crossed mountains and seas to destroy her." What have we done with our allies? What has become of our friends? Not one remains to us. We have wearied them all by our arrogance, our suspicious temper, and by a bellicose ardour that it is astonishing to see surviving after so long and cruel a war.

First it was America that encountered our sarcasms, when she brought us a policy opposed to our own, of which nothing remains in the treaties. Then we quarrelled bitterly with our Latin sister. Then we estranged from ourselves the new States of the east. Then, soured by great financial embarrassments and by the difficulties of applying a bad treaty, we got into more disagreements with England than the public has known about.

I do not judge the conduct of our allies, and do not pledge myself to approve it. I simply state the fact that the policy of the capitalists, the soldiers, and the diplomatists who managed our affairs was neither adroit nor successful.

Our situation was already difficult. The recognition of Wrangel has made it terrible. At last we are alone. For what remains after this diplomatic *coup d'etat* of the Anglo-French Entente? we are alone.

Francois Crucy had pointed out the danger in the articles that he sent to "L'Humanite" from London a few weeks ago. His anticipations were only too accurate. The misfortune that he predicted is an accomplished fact to-day. To what new perils, to what unknown disasters are we being led by the policy to which a retrograde Parliament and its reactionary Government has committed us? Are they leading us into a war with Soviet Russia?

Our fears are all the greater since peace is not defended in France, as it is in England, by a proletariat that knows how to make itself heard in the councils of the empire. Here the Labour party has no influence on the Government. Yet we can count only on the proletariat to save the threatened peace, the peace endangered by capitalists and soldiers and betrayed by our ignorant and jaded bourgeois.

I have read with interest the manifesto of the C.G.T., which seems decided to mobilise the Trade Union International. When one reflects on the intentions manifested by the French, English, and Gemran miners at Geneva, and remembers the determined attitude of the English workers, one begins to hope again and to repeat with confidence that the union of the workers will bring peace to the world.

The salvation of France, the salvation of Europe, the salvation of the world are at this moment in the hands of the proletariat. The appeal of the Soviets to the French workers brings home to us the imminence of the peril. The situation is terrible. It is with profound emotion that I cry, in a voice weakened by age but fortified by zeal for the public welfare: "Frenchmen, save the peace of the world!"

GERMAN INTRIGUES WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, transmits in mail week the text of a German wireless telegram which throws a considerable amount of light on Germany's relations with the Soviet Government of Moscow, and the hopes which she entertains in connection with the present situation. It may be pointed out that these wireless messages from Berlin are all semi-official in character, as they invariably emanate from sources which are under the control of the German Government. The message states:

"The return is hourly awaited in Bedlin of M. Kopp, Soviet representative in Germany, who is bringing with him from Moscow certain instructions in view of the new relations between Germany and Russia, based on the economic alliance of Poland and Russia. No measure will be taken until the British Government is convinced that there is possibility of saving Poland, a new agreement will be reached between Russia and Germany, aimed at opposing any alteration in the map of Europe. The British who have always energetically opposed the cession of Upper Silesia to Poland, are expected to consent to the re-establishment by Russia of Germany's pre-war Eastern frontier. Russia will occupy the corridor until there is no longer any danger of an attack from Danzig, when she will return the corridor to Germany.

"The British are demanding that the Moscow Government shall abstain from carrying on propaganda, particularly in the East. Although there are clear indications that Wilhelmstrasse has absolute confidence in Moscow, anxiety is being felt in the neighbourhood of the frontier because the Red Army is living on the country. The Red troops are greedy for loot, and it is feared that they may even carry on their depredations on German soil. These fears are mitigated to a certain extent by the threat of Hungarian action against Russia, which makes it necessary for the Russians to take immediate steps to organise their lines of communication to the German frontier in the direction of Hungary."—The Daily Telegraph.

JAINS AND COMING CENSUS.

In order that arrangements may be made in the forthcoming Census tables for the enumeration of the Jain Sects separately, Mr. Maganlal M. Shah, Honorary Secretary, the Jain Association of India, addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay.

The reply received from the Secretary to Government states that the "Provincial Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency, has been asked to arrange for a separate enumeration in the next Census of the three Sects of the Jains mentioned viz. (1) the Swetamber (2) the Digamber (3) The Sthanakwasi."

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

CLAIMS OF THE SIKH DELEGATION.

The following letter by the members of the Sikh Delegation appears in "The Times" of the 17th August.

Sir,—Lord Selborne having denied that he expressed an opinion regarding the inadequacy of Sikh representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly, though all the four members of the Sikh Deputation distinctly remembers it, and might even remind Lord Selborne that it was with reference to this expression of opinion that the Sikh Deputation were led to request his lordship to help the Sikh claims at least in this respect in the Joint Committee, which also he could not promise to do, the Sikh Deputation have no intention of entering into controversy with his lordship on the question. But they reqhest the indulgence of your columns to ask why, after all that the Sikhs have done for the Empire, their case cannot be considered on its merits. The only reply that they have been given in writing is that the matters under discussion cannot be reopened. It is not denied that last year, when the Joint Committee were investigating matters, we could not be heard because we could not visit England on account of circumstances in the Punjab which were beyond our control. This year we sailed from India at least a fortnight after the information of our intention and the probable date of our departure was cabled to the Secretary of State. It was distinctly mentioned in the cable sent that we wanted a hearing before the Joint Committee. On July 3, 1920, we cabled from Port Said to the Secretary of State for India, and also to the Secretary, Joint Committee, asking for interviews after our arrival on or about July 12, on which date we informed the Secretary of State of our arrival here. The report of the Joint Committee, however, was made on July 6, deciding upon our representation in Councils before hearing us, and for the first time creating a division of urban and rural seats amongst the Sikhs.

The Secretary of State did not grant us an interview till July 23, the day when the draft rules were passed also by the House of Commons, the Lords having passed them on the 15th. We cannot conceive that it was impossible for the Secretary of State to give us an interview earlier, or that the Joint Committee, in spite of ther general decision arrived at and announced whilst we were on sea to hear no oral evidence, could not make an exception in our favour in view of the circumstances under which our case could not be argued or examined last year.

The Sikhs base their claim on their right at least to an equal treatment with Mahomedans and on the pledge given to them that the "concession granted to Mahomedans" will be extended to trem. They have served the Empire by heavy sacrifices which no other community in India, however numerous, have made, and they pay disproportionately large taxes in the Province for the opkeep of the administration and have the largest stake in the country. For the Sikhs now to be told, in the terms of the letter to them of the Government of India, that the pledge extending to them the same concession as granted to Mahomedans had reference merely to the system of separate communal representation, but not to the extent of that representation amounts, in the opinion of the Sikh community, to a subterfuge to get out of it, when the immediate need for Sikh services no longer exists. The reply that the matter cannot be reopened for a consideration on merits is also one which will not bear scrutiny in view of the facts and dates stated above.

We ask for justice, and justice alone. We want no new principles or concessions for our community. We want the principles already established and concessions already granted in India and pledged to our community to be worked out in detail, in the Rules, and we protest strongly and emphatically against the principle of *Divide et impera* which has for the first time been introduced in our communal electorates by the Joint Committee against the previous representations and protests of the community, and against the draft rules as proposed by the Government of India.

We must therefore appeal to the British Parliament and British nation not to throw away a community like this when immediate need for their services no longer exists. The Empire will still have need for us, and we are anxious that the good relations hitherto subsisting may not be impaired.

Yours, faithfully,
SEWARAM SINGH.
SHIVDEV SINGH.
SOHAN SINGH.
UJJAL SINGH.

53, Cromwell-road, S.W.7, Aug. 13.

STUDENTS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. D. S. Vijayarao, General Manager, "Young India", New York, America, writes to us ". . . May I make a request of you, with regard to a problem that affects Indian students? We would like to get a list of educational organisations, in the various Indian provinces, where students are actively interested in public affairs. We would like to interest them, as we feel it our duty to do so, in affairs of international importance and in bringing to their notice the educational facilities in foreign countries. If you can undertake, to send us, a list of such active organisations, all over India and at least in your presidency, we shall do our best and to help your fellow-students, to be acquainted with things, that a "Young India" nowadays cannot afford any more, to be ignorant of." So, Sir, may I request you to publish in your esteemed paper the following few lines, for the salvation of us, Indian students and oblige?

The undersigned, requests all student and public organisations to communicate to him, the names of their institutions, with their Secretaries, a list of prominent student leaders, and a list of English and vernacular students' publications, for a special purpose.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. MIRAJI, Secretary,
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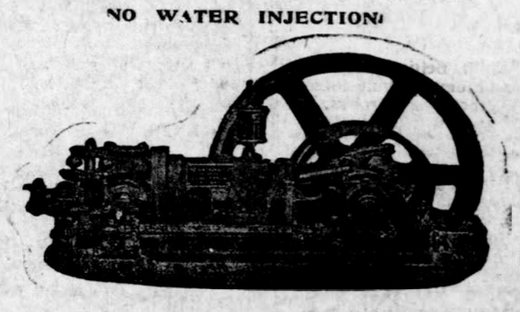

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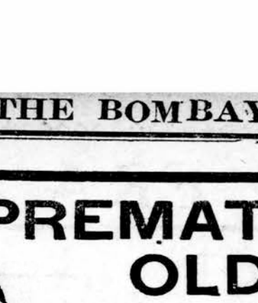

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